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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,878—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. ORMONDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th Dec.
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan. 1897
B.I. ORIENTAL	3284	L. H. Meule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	16th "
M.* ALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	7297	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	7297	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

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Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipat Port Said.

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

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YARRA	4255	Flandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,349	11th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

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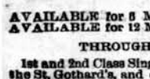

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

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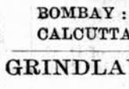

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CHRISTMAS, 1896.

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BEYNON & CO. ENGLISH CHEMISTS. BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS IN STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs. a.
Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	from	53 0
" Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips		85 0
" Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape		35 0
" Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved		33 0
" Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted		75 0
" Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars		80 0
" Cigar " 5 Cigars		105 0
" Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2½in. Rs. 23, 2½in.		27 0
" " 3in. "		30 0
" Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case		30 0
" Match Box		25 0
" Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other		110 0
" Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case		250 0
" Circular-shaped Tobacco Box		50 0
" Whist Markers		110 0
" Card Case		18 0
" Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 36, and		42 0
" Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil		100 0
" Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles	Rs. 4-8 to	48 0
" Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts		45 0
" " Fluted for Perfume	Rs. 38 and	60 0
" Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter		150 0
" Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter,		
" Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom	Rs. 35 and	60 0
" Handle Curling Tongs		24 0
" Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle		70 0
" Button Hook and Shoe Slip		18 0
" Miniature Hand Mirror		30 0
" Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base		30 0
" Five-minutes Candlestands, cut	Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6 8
" Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches		32 0
" Christening Mugs	Rs. 32 and	55 0
" Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair		48 0
" Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons		79 0
" Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4		50 0
" Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case		130 0
" Pap Bowl and Spoon		140 0
" Presentation Trowels		130 0
" Pair Fish Carvers		90 0
" Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers		120 0
" Inkstand with two Bottles	Rs. 150 and	205 0
" Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray	Rs. 1,200	0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT OUR POPULAR

FISH POND TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 24

(XMAS EVE.)

GREAT AMUSEMENT RARE FUN TO CHILDREN.
BAND AND ILLUMINATION TILL 11 P.M.

SHROFF BROTHERS,

HORNBY ROW, FORT.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Ice Pitchers	from	61 0	to 215 0	
Ice Pails	"	11 8	to 65 0	
Ice Tongs	"	6 0	to 18 14	
Ice Hammers	"		7 0	
Butter Knives	"	1 12	to 6 2	
Jelly Spoons	"		3 12	
Marrow Spoons	"		3 4	
Child's Set, (Spoon, Fork and Knife)	"	6 8	to 20 0	
Champaigne Tap	"		7 4	
Dessert Spoons	"	12 0	to 17 8	
Dessert Forks	"	12 0	to 17 8	
Table Forks	"	15 0	to 25 0	
Table Spoons	"	15 0	to 25 0	
Jardiniere	"	60 0	to 120 0	
Salad Bowl	"		37 0	
Napkin Rings, (six in a Box)	"	19 0	to 27 0	
Rings Napkin, (per pair)	"	6 0	to 19 0	
Pickle Caster, Single	"	20 0	to 41 0	
Pickle Caster, Double	"	49 0	to 50 0	
Revolving Butter Pots	"	37 0	to 69 0	
Butter Dishes	"	18 0	to 32 0	
Egg Frames	"		39 0	
Salt and Pepper Bottles, (per pair)	"	6 0	to 10 8	
Tobacco Boxes	"	12 0	to 15 0	
Sardine Boxes	"	22 0	to 30 0	
Flower Dishes on Stand	"	20 0	to 122 0	
Claret Jugs	"	20 0	to 26 0	
Champagne Bottle	"		10 8	
Corks	"	0 12	to 1 0	
Match Boxes	"	2 0	to 4 0	
Memo Holders	"		3 0	

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Calendars	from	18 0	to 32 0	
Fruit Dishes on Stand	"	30 0	to 120 0	
Tea Sets, (4 pieces)	"	120	to 170 0	
Mustard Spoons	"		0 12	
Salt Spoons	"		0 12	
Pickle Fork	"		1 4	
Jelly Pots	"		7 6	
Biscuit Jars	"	13 0	to 62 0	
Ink-Stand	"	5 0	to 69 0	
Trays	"	10 0	to 200 0	
Cruet Frames	"	25 0	to 66 0	
Paper Weights	"	5 0	to 9 10	
Toast Racks	"	10 8	to 24 2	
Powder Boxes	"	6 12	to 21 0	
Gongs	"	8 12	to 44 8	
Candlesticks	"	14 0	to 40 0	
Candelabra	"	60 0	to 110 0	
Side Dishes	"	45 0	to 85 0	
Child's Mugs	"	9 0	to 21 0	
Prize Cups	"	22 0	to 33 0	
Centre-piece	"		350 0	
Jewel Case	"		50 0	
Sugar and Milk Mugs	"	37 0	to 60 0	
Table Ornamental Clocks	"	31 0	to 50 0	
Fruit Knives and Forks in a case of Ivory or M.-o.-P. Handles			135 0	
Ash Trays	"	2 4	to 6 0	
Soap Bones	"		12 8	
Liquor Frames	"	39 0	to 131 0	
Travelling Glasses	"	3 12	to 5 8	
Cup and Saucer	"	35 0	to 49 0	

LEATHER & SUNDRY GOODS.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Albums	from	10 0	to 60 0	
Blotting Pads	"	6 0	to 30 0	
Cabinet Photo Frames	"	1 0	to 30 0	
Card Cases	"	1 14	to 8 0	
Cigar Cases	"	1 14	to 12 0	
Cigarette Cases	"	2 0	to 12 0	
Combination Cases, (Work Box and Writing Desk)	"	15 0	to 40 0	
Date Cases	"	20 0	to 40 0	
Date Calendars (with Clock, Barometer and Thermometer)	"	18 0	to 56 0	
Dressing Cases	"	35 0	to 70 0	
Dressing Bags	"	70 0	to 875 0	
Hand Bags	"	3 8	to 20 0	
Scrap Books	"	4 0	to 10 0	
Stamp Albums	"	2 0	to 8 0	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE various ESTABLISHMENTS of this Company will be OPEN till 8 P.M. on the TWENTY-FOURTH, and will be CLOSED on the 25th and 26th instant.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

XMAS PRESENTS
XAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS

Suit Old and Young

AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

COME AND SEE

SHROFF'S XMAS BAZAAR

Choicest Collection of Novelties

TOYS, DOLLS AND FANCY GOODS

Thousands Satisfied Every Year.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

AS TURN-OUT ors eparately, VICTORIA, by Fulker of Salisbury, with GRAY WALER, 15-2, and set of Poona-made Harness. Carriage very well built, light, and easy, in good condition. Horse, Sailor-Boy, well known with Bombay Hounds and Light Horse, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, aged, bel sound, slight blemish. Turn-out, Rs. 800. Victoria, Rs. 350. Horse and Harness, Rs. 325. BISHOP of Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to Two P.M. on MONDAY, the Fourth day of January, 1897, for works in the construction of a Storm water Drain with Manholes and water entrances in newly acquired ground at the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. Five be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two hundred and fifty only, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1897, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1897-98.
14. Government Resolution appointing Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. I. C. E., a Member of the Corporation, vice Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., N. I. C. E., resigned.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—
2. Recommending sanction to the carrying out of the work of re-constructing a portion of the Tansa Duct at the end of the 45th mile at a cost of Rs. 9,875 plus Rs. 500 for temporary diversion during the re-construction of the duct.
3. Ditto to the expenditure, of Rs. 6,822 per mensem to end of current financial year, to meet the amount of grain compensation to persons employed in different departments of the Municipality drawing less than Rs. 15 per mensem each.
4. Ditto to the payment to Government of Rs. 51,583 for arrears of Police charges for 1892-93, 1893-94, and 1894-95.
5. Ditto to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 in addition to the grant of Rs. 1,00,000, for the cost of special sanitary measures in connection with the prevalence of bubonic plague in the city.
6. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding letter from the Commissioner, reporting the monthly pay and allowances fixed by the Surgeon-General of the medical staff lent by Government in connection with the bubonic plague.
7. Ditto ditto letter from the Commissioner, reporting the establishment engaged by the Health Officer and the Drainage Engineer respectively, for the suppression of the plgue.
8. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 144-8 for printing, 34 tables relating to death returns of the population in each district during the past 20 years.
9. Ditto to the grant of Rs. 300 for cost, to the end of the current year, of lighting the clock of the Rajabai Tower at Rs. 50 per mensem.
10. Ditto to the payment of Rs. 300 to provide for three months' house rent to Mr. B, Hewett, Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch.
11. Ditto to the grant of Rs. 6,000 to meet the estimated additional expenditure on the Hospital for Infectious Diseases for the remainder of the current financial year.
12. Ditto to the payment of a further advance of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of stores for the maintenance of Water Works, new Works, &c.' during the current year.
13. Ditto to the grant of Rs. 1,800 to meet excess, in the grant for repairs to the machinery, Love Grove Pumping Station.
14. Ditto to approval of the transfer of Rs. 634 from savings in the grant for Drainage, to meet cost of additional safety valves of boilers Nos. 1 and 2, Love Grove.
15. Ditto to the grant of Rs. 1,000 to meet excess in the arount for printing Commissioner's personal office establishment Budget for 1896-97.
16. Ditto to the sale, to the Port Trustees, of cast iron pipes from the Water Works Stock, of the value of Rs. 8,697-7-5.
17. Ditto to the writing off of Rs. 425-6-4, being the book value of 4 bullocks that died during the quarter ending 30th Nove nber 1896.
18. Letter from the Municipal Secretary reporting budget transfers.
19. Letter from the Commissioner on the question of levying fees in private markets.
20. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the sale to Mr. N. H. Patuck of plots of Municipal land at Parel Road, at Rs. 8-8-0 and at Rs. 7-8 0 per yard.
21. Further consideration of memoranda from the Commissioner submitting for decision proposals for the sale (1) to Mr. Purbhoodas Jewandas, of a plot of Municipal land at Mint Road, at Rs. 30 per yard ; and (2) to Mr. Tijab Ali Mahomed Ali, of plots of land thereat, at Rs, 33 per yard.
Petition from the owners of houses fronting old Mody Street, protesting against these proposed sales.
22. Letter from the Commissioner, recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 51,917-14 0 for flushing of gullies and drains.
23. Letter from the Commissioner referring to the Corporation's Resolution regarding the statement that Halalkhore empty the contents of night soil baskets into the gully drains.
24 Letter from the Commissioner submitting report as to (1) the condition of the Bandora Slaughter Houses during the rains, (2) the improvement of the same, and (3) the removal of the Slaughter Houses from Bandora.
25. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding letter from the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade reporting on the question of fire hose protectors.
26. Government letter, General Department, forwarding report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay for 1895, with Government Resolution thereon.
27. Letter from the Trustees, H. B. Wadias Fire Temple Charity Fund, requesting that immediate steps may be taken for the removal of the dustbin placed in the rear part of the Fire Temple known as the Hormusji Wadia's Atash Behram.
28. Letter from Messrs Moola Hoosain Moola Ahmed and others, protesting against the removal of building used as musjid at Narielwadi, Mazagon. Report by the Commissioner thereon.
29. Letter from Isterbai, widow of Mr. Moses Samuel (late clerk, Chief Accountant's Office), praying that, as a special case, she may be allowed Rs. 500 in addition to the compassionate allowance already paid to her under the Pension Regulations.
30. Letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, stating that the Board will forward every year 100 copies of the Annual Report asked for by the Corporation.
31. Letter from the Commissioner regarding the proposed further Improvement of the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens.
32. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioner enclosing letter from Mr. James W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, now Acting Executive Engineer, making certain explanations with reference to the data supplied to Mr H A Acworth, C.I.E., in connection with the preparation of his history of the drainage and sewerage of Bombay.
33. Statement of assessment of properties for the quarter ending 30th September 1896.
34. Monthly report of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of November, 1896.
35. Letters to the President, (1) from Mr. Keshowjee Pranje, (2) from Mr. Morarjee Dharsee, Commission Agent, complainaning of the closing of their godowns by the Health Officer.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 23rd December, 1896.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MANAGER.....MR. H. P. LYONS.

"TAYLOR-CARRINGTON" SEASON,

TO-NIGHT, XMAS EVE, 1896,

LADIES' SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,

Production by request of the Ladies of Bombay an entirely new version of the favorite Emotional Play

EAST LYNNE.

PLAYED BY MISS ELLA CARRINGTON,

Over five hundred times in different Parts of the World.

EAST LYNNE.

LADY ISABEL ELLA CARRINGTON,
FRANCIS LEVISON CHARLIE TAYLOR.

Other Characters by the Full Strength of the Company.

REMEMBER! EAST LYNNE is for POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT only so early booking is necessary in order to secure seats.

TO-MORROW, CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

The THEATRE will be CLOSED ; but will RE-OPEN,

ON BOXING NIGHT.

In order to produce the Charming Musical Comedy.

"MY SWEETHEART."

SEATING TARIFF, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted to Pit and Stalls at half price.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for the COMMISSIONER and DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of POLICE should in future be addressed to the BOMBAY POLICE HEAD QUARTERS, ESPLANADE, opposite the Arthur Crawford Markets.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

THE concession allowed by this Railway during the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS, viz:—First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARE for any distance above 100 Miles over this Railway available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of 12th January, 1897, also applies to delegates to the Indian National Congress travelling in First and Second Class Carriages.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 19th Dec., 1896.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST PAYMENT of INTEREST payable out of Capital at the Rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment of the various Calls (or Rs. 12-6-0 per Share if all the Calls are paid in time) will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 11th January, 1897, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st day of December, 1896, on the production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE MAHOMED MEHEDI MULIKE TUJAR, of Bushire, Persian Merchant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land held as Government on the tenure known as quit and ground rent with several messuages, tenements, erected and built thereon situate within the Fort and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and called or known by the name of Dady Buildings, supposed to contain 4838 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows, namely, on the South by Forbes Street, on the West by Medow Street, on the North partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Awabai Dewager Lady Jijibhoy and partly by a passage now or formerly the property of Framjee Cawasjee and also by the British Road Lane, and on the East by a messuage or tenement now or formerly belonging to the said Awabai, formerly called or known by the name of Admiralty House and now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company as the Vendor's Agents which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 9, 9, 46, 91 and 92, New Nos. 4831, 4835, 4837, 4929 and 4930, old Survey Nos. 1359, 1360 and 1361, New Survey No. 9811, at the present annual quit and ground rent Rs. 63-7-5 and which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1092, Street Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 124, Medow Street, and Forbes Street, Ward No. 1093, Street No. 7, Medow Street Ward No. 1094, street Nos. 9 and 11 Medows Street, Ward No. 1200, Street Nos. 26, 28, 30 and 32 Forbes Street and Ward Nos. 1201, 1202, street Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Forbes Street.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1896.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling by the Company's Steamers between 15th December and 15th January, will be GRANTED RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES.

MACKINNON MAKENZIE, CO.,
Agents.

MADRAS RACES.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 2nd ENTRANCES for the FIRST SPRING MEETING to be held on the 12th, 14th and 16th January, 1897, CLOSE on FRIDAY, the 1st January, 1897. Special attention is drawn to 1st para, of General Condition No. 10.

J. O. HUD,
Secretary, Madras, Races.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

SERRAVALLOS'

FERRUGINOUS QUININE.

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF

PERUVIAN BARK and IRON

OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price : Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME.....£250,000 INTEREST INCOME £100,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured at Special Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans,
Native Lives Assured at Ordinary Rates.
Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency,

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors), Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD'S

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DISPLAY.

PRESENTS—FOR LADIES AND GENTS—

DRESSING CASES.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
SCOTCH MAUDS, WARM RUGS.
LADIES' HAND BAGS.
GLOVES, DRIVING OR DRESS.
RAZORS IN CASES.
SILK RUGS.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SILK TIES AND SCARVES.
HAND BAGS.
PURSES AND LETTER WALLETS.
SHIRT STUDS AND LINKS.
COLLAR BOXES.

Specially selected for the Season.—Inspection invited.

APOLLO STREET. ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY. APOLLO STREET.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

A LARGE DELIVERY OF

ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SAXONY FLANNELS

SUIT Rs. 35. COAT AND VEST TROUSERS.

CHOICE PATTERNS.
SPLENDID VALUE.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

XMAS 1896.

OUR BRAN PIE.

For the Children, Annas 8 per dip. The success of our BRAN PIE during recent years has induced us to place it before the Juvenile Public of Bombay on a scale never before attempted. Several thousands of Toys, all this Season's Novelties, have been imported from England solely for this purpose, and every parcel will contain a BALLOON GRATIS. No Parent or Guardian should omit to send his Children to our Fort or Byculla Establishment, as our Bran Pie promises this year to be one of the successes of the season.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
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30	12 12 0	30	18 0 0	30	16 5 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 1-49m., 1-40a. Low water, 7-50m., 7-29a.
Christmas Eve.
Bank Holiday.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Santa Cruz.
Transport Victoria leaves with details.
Tivoli Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.
Roller Skating Rink.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Canara entered the dock yesterday.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair of Ashakshah's Durgha, Dongree Street, takes place to-day.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—A pair of African gazelles has been presented to the Victoria Gardens by Major Egerton, through the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The undermentioned gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending his Excellency the Governor's Levee on the 18th instant:—Captain C. E. Wilson, Adjutant, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., and Mr. Prevost.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrole, Porebandar, Cutch Mandvi and Karachi, per extra s.s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave and Diego Suarez via Aden will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow, (Saturday).

THE SPECIAL FEVER HOSPITAL FOR PARSEES.—Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurjee, stock and exchange brokers and merchants, has generously contributed Rs. 3,000 to the funds of the Special Fever Hospital for Parsees. Bai Motibai has also contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Rustamji Kisaji Mody, in Gujarati, at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Row, Fort, to-day at 5 p.m. Subject:—"Passages from the Avesta or the sacred books of the Parsis bearing on Theosophy." Part II.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed Vithal Dewji, a Hindu barber, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife Rukhmee, by biting the tip of her nose off. The facts of the case have already been reported.

THE COMING CONGRESS.—At a special public meeting held under the auspices of the Cutchi assah Osswal Shubh-Inchank Mandal, Mr. Khimjee Heerjee Kayani was elected to represent the Cutchi Dasah-Osswal Jain community at the forthcoming Indian National Congress and Social Conference to be held at the end of this month in Calcutta. Mr. K. H. Kayani leaves this morning for Calcutta.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writes The Jamnagar Railway will be opened from the 1st of February for goods traffic only. It is rumoured his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will perform the opening ceremony.—The Deputy Political Agent, Songad, sentenced one Diwan Singji to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of stealing a box of a passenger travelling in the up-mixed train containing jewels worth Rs. 800.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of November last 1 horse and 5 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistres and with the consent of the owner; while 59 bullocks and 5 horses were sent to the Bai Sakerbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 314 offenders were fined for cruelties to their animals and 49 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

BURGLARY AT KICKA STREET.—Bhugwandas Bapoobhoy, residing on the fourth storey of a house at Kicka Street, has reported to the police that about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon his wife locked the door of the room and went to visit her sister, residing in the neighbourhood. On her return home at 6 p.m., the same day, she found the lock on the door had been wrenched off and lying on the ground. She entered the room and discovered that a wooden box had, been broken open and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 350, stolen therefrom.

REPORTED THEFT OF GOLD BUTTONS.—Premji Valabhdas, a grocer, keeping his shop at Dongree Bazaar Road, reported to the police on Tuesday noon the theft of seven gold buttons with chain attached, valued at Rs. 125, from a cotton jacket, which he had left hanging on a nail in his shop. It appears that about 10 o'clock, on Monday night, complainant closed his shop and went to bed, leaving his jacket on a nail. On taking down his jacket on the following morning, complainant found the buttons, with chain, missing. The complainant has two servants in his employ, both of whom live with him.

MAINTENANCE OF A CHILD.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, George Little, a driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, applied for an order to discontinue the sum of Rs. 20 ordered to be paid to Georgia Little, his illegitimate child. The applicant remarked that the girl had now reached the age of 16 and the court had not specified the period as to how long the amount of maintenance should be continued. The Magistrate remarked that he was not bound to specify the period under the Code, and that unless the applicant could prove that Georgia was able to maintain herself, he could not order the discontinuance of the payment.

CATHOLIC CHURCH FEES.—A correspondent writes: After repeated petitions, a deputation of Bassein Catholics twice waited on his lordship the Bishop of Damaun in respect of increased church fees. On the last occasion, 20th instant, when the deputation called on him at Colaba, his episcopal residence, he absolutely declined to modify the rates. He refused to enter into the examination of facts and figures brought forward to show that the increased rates were oppressively felt, and that, on the other hand, the matters went to prove that the clergy, who are already paid, will be largely benefited at the expense of the laity. As his lordship closed his ears and refused to listen to further arguments, the deputation withdrew, feeling greatly disappointed.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH X.

	500	600	Total	Rs.
Sergt P Officer, N W R R Karachi ...	33—34		67	40
Sergt H P Gaughan, B B & C I, Bandikui	33—34		67	25
Sergt Maj W N Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	35—31		66	10
Sergt Maj F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore..	32—31—1	65		10
Lce Corpl W W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	33—32		65	5
Vol J Tinson, 1st C V R, Calcutta	33—32		65	5
Sergt J Baker, M R V R, Jhansi	35—30		65	5
Sergt Instr F W Kibblewhite, N W R R Phillour	33—30—1	64		5
Sergt W Runaman, E I R, Jamalpur	32—32		64	5
Vol E M Bollard, E I R, Jamalpur	32—30+2	64		5
Cr Sergt A D Green, N W R R, Karachi..	33—32—2	63		3
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	34—31—2	63		3
Lt A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	31—32	63		3
Cr Sergt R H Collins, N V R, Nagpur	30—31—2	63		3
Sergt A Macfarlane, E C V R, Waltair...	30—30+3	63		3
Cr Srgt E A LeFrasc, 1st C V R, Calcutta	32—29		62	2
Sergt Instr J Hurlow, 1st C V R, Calcutta	31—29+2	62		2
Sergt W A Smith, E C V R, Waltair ...	34—32+4	62		2
Lieut A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri	31—30	61		2
Vol G Lashbury, P V R B, Calcutta	33—28	61		2
Sergt Inst R Miller, B B & C I, Bandikui	34—27	61		2
Lt Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri	33—30—3	60		2
Lce Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur ..	28—32	60		2
Vol J Moore, N V R, Nagpur	31—29	60		2
Corpl W Dunn, E I R, Jamalpur	33—27+3	60		2

Two 60's Counted out. 25 prizes. Value Rs. 150.

MATCH XI—Distance 800 yards, 10 Shots.

	Scores.	Rs.
Sergt-Instr F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour	48—1 47	40
Corpl J D Smith, B B and C I, Bandikui ...	46	25
Lce-Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur.....	46	10
Sergt W Runaman, E I R, Jamalpur	45	10
Sergt T E Dowd, E I R, Jamalpur	43+2	45
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	46—2 44	5
Lce-Corpl W W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	44	5
Sergt A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta	42+2 44	5
Vol J Tinson, 1st C V R, Calcutta	43	5
Sergt R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	43	5
Sergt H L Pannock, N W R R, Karachi ..	41+2 43	3
Lt-Col P Tickner, N W R R, Kotri	45—3 42	3
Cr Sergt A D'Green, N W R R Kurachi ..	44+2 42	3
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	44—2 42	3
Sergt Major W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	42	3
Sergt-Instr R Miller, B B and C I, Bandiku	42	2
Sergt A Johnston, N W R R, Saharanpur.	40+2 42	2
Sergt R Hensley, E I R, Jamalpur	42	2
Sergt A Macfarlane, E C V R, Waltair....	41	2
Sergt P Officer, N W R R, Karachi	45—2 40	2
Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	40	2
Trooper J E Wallance, C L H, Calcutta.....	40	2
Vol E M Bollard, E I R, Jamalpur	40	2
Sergt J Baker, M R V R, Jhansi	40	2
and Adjt A R Nethersole, E C V R, Waltair	40	2

One 40 counted out. 25 prizes. Total value Rs. 150.

AGGREGATE MATCH XVII.

	IV	VIII	IX	XI	Total.
t-Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri	47	47	46	45 =	185
rpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	45	47	46	46 =	184
Instr F W Kibblewhite Phillour	42	48	43	48 =	182
J Johans, E I R, Tundla..	45	47	48	42 =	182
d W W D'Cruz, 1st Calcutta	45	49	43	44 =	181
ior W N Harwood, R, Calcutta	44	48	45	42 =	179
D Green, N W R R, ...	45	47	46	44 =	176

7 Prizes. Total Rs. 31

'ALLEGED SWINDLING OF A MUNMAR MONEY-LENDER.

THE TABLES TURNED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Ruttonchund Sakaram, a money-lender of Munmar charged one Beneprasad Madhurao, an astrologer and one Sadatkhan Dilerkhan, a dealer in perfumes, with robbing him of Rs. 4,500 in currency notes and gold ornaments worth Rs. 2,000. Mr. Mirza Hooseinkhan, solicitor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the first accused and Mr. Velinker the second.

Complainant examined by Mr. Mirza Hooseinkhan said that he was a money-lender and resided at Munmar. He came to know the second accused Sadatkhan at Veola, where the latter used to sell perfumes. On one occasion in August last Sadatkhan told him confidentially that a Begum in Bombay wanted a loan of Rs. 5,000 and if he lent the money he would profit by the transaction. Complainant after some hesitation consented to advance the money and on the 22nd of August last he sent Sadatkhan in advance to Bombay. Two days afterwards complainant followed and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where he met Sadatkhan, who took him to the house of Beneprasad at Stone Bunder, Mody Bay. They stayed there during the day and in the evening the two accused Beneprasad and Sadatkhan took him in a victoria to a house opposite the Mahaluxmee Station where he was to meet the Begum. On the party arriving at the house, the complainant was informed that the Begum had gone out and that Beneprasad, the first accused had gone to call her. About half an hour afterwards Beneprasad returned with three or four Parsees. Sadatkhan said to the Parsees: "This is the man, I spoke to you about." Whereupon the Parsees went up to the complainant and told him to give up all he had and on his refusing to do so they assaulted him and Sadatkan drawing out a knife threatened to kill him. Complainant then became unconscious and when he came to himself after half an hour, he discovered that he had been robbed offour currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each and one for Rs. 500 and also a gold chain and two gold wristlets worth Rs. 2000. After some time some other Parsees came in and they turned him out of the house. When he got downstairs he saw Sadatkhan in an Iranee's cold drink shop and told the shop keeper that Sadatkhan had robbed him. The Iranee shop-keeper instead of seizing Sadatkhan came between them and Sadatkhan escaped. Complainant then took a tram car at Jacobs Circle and drove to the Victoria Terminus and thence travelled by a train to Munmar, paying for his ticket out of Rs. 3 he had hidden in the folds of his dhotur. Some days after he had returned to Munmar, he wrote to the currency office, giving the numbers of the notes and asking that they might be stopped. He received a reply stating that two of the notes whose numbers he had given, were never in circulation and had never been issued by the currency office. On the 5th September last he made a complaint to the Police who referred him to a Magistrate. He then filed his information in this court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy complainant said that he had no witnesses to prove either that he had met Sadatkhan at the Bori Bunder station or that he had gone to Beneprasad's house or thence to Mahaluximee or as to what had happened in the house at Mahaluximee. He had only a witness to prove that he had the money with him at Kalyan, when coming to Bombay. As the notes were found in his purse, he was suspected of being concerned in a theft and the numbers of the notes were taken. It was not true that he stayed in Beneprasad's house the whole day, that he sent for a singing girl there and that he kept drinking there until 6 o'clock in the evening, when he left the house with Sadatkhan. When he complained to the Police, Beneprasad said that he had done so and when the singing girl and her three musicians were sent for by the Commissioner of Police at the request of Beneprasad, they corroborated Beneprasad's statement. It was not true that at 8 o'clock that night he returned to Beneprasad's house and told Beneprasad in the presence of one Sorabji Pestonji a Parsee, that Sadatkhan had cheated him by pretending to be able to make one note into two. Sorabji was sent for by the Commissioner of Police and he confirmed that statement. It was not true that he had come to Bombay with one Rangoo, his Mehta, and one Pitamsing, who was dressed as a railway policeman. When before the Commissioner of Police Beneprasad offered to point out the two men and was accordingly taken to Nassik by Inspector Hamilton, but it was not true that he pointed out the men. His servants had seen him wearing the ornaments and it was not true that they said to Inspector Hamilton, that they had never seen him wearing the ornaments. The Bombay Police told him that his complaint of robbery was groundless and they refused to arrest Beneprasad, the first accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker complainant said that the locality where he had been robbed was a crowded one and yet no one interfered. He made no complaint to the Bombay Police at the time, although he saw a policeman near the Jacob's Circle. He also saw sepoys at the Victoria Terminus Station but made no complaint to them as he was confused. He did not raise any alarm or cry of "thief, thief" when he saw Sadatkhan at the Irani's shop. Sadatkhan was an old man and he (complainant) was young yet he did not chase Sadatkhan when he saw him run away from the Irani's shop. He could not remember how much he paid for his tram fare from the Jacob's Circle to the Victoria Terminus.

Re-examined by Mr. Mirza Hoosien Khan complainant said that many people had seen him going from Beneprasad's house to Mahaluximee.

After complainant's servants had been examined the first accused Beneprasad in his statement said that on the day in question complainant with his two servants, one of whom was dressed as a police man, came to his house along with Sadatkhan and stayed there all day eating and drinking. At 3 p.m. Sadatkhan sent for a singing girl, who came there with three musicians and sang. At about half past 5 o'clock in the evening complainant and Sadatkhan had a quarrel and he turned all of them out of the house. At about 8p.m. the same day complainant came back and in the presence of Sorabji told him the Sadatkhan had cheated him by pretending to make one note into two. He told complainant to inform the police but he said that if he did so, he would be charged with trying to forge notes. Complainant then left. About twelve days afterwards he was arrested by the police but he proved his innocence to them and was accordingly released.

The second accused Sadatkhan said that complainant had asked him to come down to Bombay in order that he might buy attar of roses and that he promised to introduce him to one Abdul Gunny a dealer in tatar of roses. On the 24th August he went to Beneprasad's house with complainant and his two servants. They stayed there all day eating and drinking and listening to the singing of a dancing girl. At 5-30 p.m. that day he had a quarrel with the complainant and Beneprasad turned them all out of the house. After the complainant had left he also went home. He was subsequently arrested at Betul. The charge against him was false.

His Worship said that the complainant's books were genuine and that he had been seen with the notes at Kalyan, there was absolutely no evidence for the prosecution and hence he must discharge both the accused. The story of the prosecution about the robbery was utterly false. If it had taken place in such a crowded locality there would have been a hue and cry at once. With reference to Beneprasad's story his worship remarked that Beneprasad had proved his innocence, the moment he was arrested and the enquiries which had been conducted by Inspector Hamilton proved his innocence completely. If the complainant had not been accompanied by the railway policeman and the Mehta, it would have been absolutely impossible for Beneprasad to have picked them out and to have known that Pitamsing possessed an old Railway uniform. The complainant had brought a false complaint against Beneprasad. His Worship therefore discharged both the accused.

Mr. Sealy on behalf of his client Beneprasad then applied for a sanction to prosecute complainant for making a false complaint against his client. His Worship granted the application under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, remarking that the complaint against Beneprasad was undoubtedly false.

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

MONDAY'S *Englishman* says:—An accident, which occasioned a very considerable block to through traffic, occurred on the main line of the Eastern Bengal State Railway early on Sunday morning. A heavily laden goods train which left Calcutta at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, while running through the Alamdanga Station, ninety-three and-a-half miles out of Sealdah jumped the points, with the result that the engine of the train and fourteen wagons were derailed in such a manner that both the up and down lines of the station yard were blocked. Immediately the news of the accident was received at headquarters two special trains, conveying several European officials of the line and a large staff of coolies and the necessary "break down" appliances, were despatched to Alamdanga. The early down Goalundo mail had passed before the accident, but passengers by the Darjiling down mail train and all subsequent up and down passenger trains suffered a very considerable detention, consequent on the necessary transhipment which the Railway authorities very promptly arranged at the scene of the accident. The passengers by the Darjiling mail and the mails due at Sealdah shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning, did not arrive in Calcutta until after three o'clock in the afternoon. All goods traffic was of necessity suspended at both ends throughout yesterday, but it was expected that the line would have been cleared for through traffic by midnight last night. A special train ran out yesterday from Sealdah with supplies for the European officials and subordinates and the coolies working on the wrecked train, the Great Eastern Hotel having been requisitioned to supply the Europeans.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT DACOITY.

EMPERATRIX VS. BADESAHEB WALAD FAKRU DESAI AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Joint Sessions Judge of Belgaum. All the accused were charged with dacoity under section 395 of the Penal Code. During the trial, the charge against the second accused was altered to one under section 118 of the Penal Code. The verdict of the jury was Nos. 1 and 3 not guilty of dacoity; and No. 2 not guilty of the offence punishable under section 118, nor of any other offence. The Joint Sessions Judge totally disagreed with the above verdict, and submitted the case to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. W. G. Bhandarker appeared for the second accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Joint Sessions Judge in making the reference said the case in his opinion was a clear one, all the accused having made confessions before the Magistrate at Gokak.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision on the reference, said: There is no difficulty in the cases of the accused Nos. 1 and 3. Their confessions alone, irrespective of the other evidence, are sufficient to prove their guilt. The case of the second accused stands on a somewhat different footing. He was originally charged with committing dacoity, but in the course of the trial the Joint Sessions Judge after evidence had been taken under Section 113 of the Penal Code, and charged him with the offence of concealing the existence of a design to commit dacoity by an illegal omission, *viz.*,—by not giving information to the nearest Magistrate as he was bound to do by Section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The only evidence against him is that of his confession. It is objected that this confession is not admissible in evidence as it was not recorded in the manner prescribed by Section 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The confession was written out by the accused himself. The Magistrate has been examined on the point, and he says that the accused told him that he could read and write well, so he said that if he liked he could write out his own confession, that he did write it and signed it in his presence and that he (the Magistrate) then signed it and added the required certificate. It seems to me that the confession is admissible. Section 364 does not require that a confession shall be written down by any particular person but merely that the whole of the examination shall be recorded in the language in which the accused is examined. Here the accused recorded the whole of his own examination by writing it out in his own language and in his own words. I do not think that this is illegal, the very fact that he did so is strong proof of the voluntary character of the confession itself. The main object of the dacoity was to obtain possession of, and to destroy a certain bond for, Rs. 700 passed by one Sambapa. When the dacoity was planned the accused agreed to go with the dacoits to read the bond and so make sure that the right one was got hold of. He admits this and that he went with the dacoits to the village, that they brought him out papers, that he found the bond among them, and that it was burnt. He further admits being given a share of the property stolen at the same time. The Joint Sessions Judge thought that in his opinion the presence of the accused at the dacoity, though it may have been in pursuance of the object of the dacoity, did not appear to have aided the dacoity, the accused could not be found guilty under section 395, and he therefore altered the charge. No doubt the altered charge will apply to his actions, for he knew of the intention of Sambapa and others to commit the dacity when he was sounded and agreed to assist by reading the bond. Under section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code he was bound to give information of this intention, and his omission so to do was illegal. He is therefore guilty under section 118. He was, however, an aider and abettor in the theft of the bond and the alteration in the charge was unnecessary and improper. We convict accused No. 1 and 3 of the decoity charged under section 395, Penal Code, and sentence them to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. We convict accused No. 2 of the offence charged under section 118, Penal Code, and the offence was committed sentence him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The property should be delivered to the District Magistrate for disposal under section 518 Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Ranade said: The only point which presents any serious difficulty in this case is as regards the confession of accused No. 2. This accused made a full confession which he wrote in his own hand, both questions and answers, and signed, and which the Glass Magistrate accepted as a sufficient record for the purposes of section 164. He made no memorandum in his own handwriting of the substance of the confession. Such a contingency of an accused person writing out his own confession does not appear to have been contemplated by the Legislature, which directs both in Sections 164 and 364 that the record should be written by the Magistrate or his Karkun from statements made by the accused. The provisions of Sections 164 and 364 were thus not complied with by the trying Magistrate, and the question we have to consider is whether this confession was admissible in evidence and its defects cured under the provisions of section 533 by the sworn testimony of the Magistrate who was examined in the Sessions Court. There can be no question about the voluntary character of this confession. Accused No. 2 is a Brahmin Schoolmaster, and would not have written out a full sheet before a Magistrate under police pressure as he subsequently tried to make out when he retracted that confession. It is true the provisions of sections 164 and 364 are mandatory and must be complied with, and section 533 will not cover cases when no attempt has been made to conform to the provisions of the law. (Queen-Empress vs. Viran I, L. R., 9 Mad, 224; Jai Narayan Rai vs. The Queen-Empress I. L. R., 17 Cal. 892, The Queen vs. Rodhoo Jana and others, 12 W. R., Cr. R, 44;) but unless the accused is prejudiced defects in form may be cured under the amended Section 533, (Queen Empress vs. Nilmadhub Mitter, I. L. R, 15 Cal, 595.) A Magistrate is not bound by law to take down the statement in his own hand It is enough if he appends the necessary certificate. (The Queen vs Lucky Narain Dutt 20 W R, Cr R 50) In confessions under Section 164 the Memorandum in the Magistrate's hand is not necessary, and the omission to certify the confession, and the absence of questions, do not render confessions inadmissable. (Fekoo Mahto vs The Empress, I L R, 14 Cal 539; The Empress vs Munshi Sheikh, I L R, 8 Cal 613) These defects in the case of this confession were cured by the examination of the Magistrate, which proved that the statement was freely made by the accused The next point for consideration is whether the accused No. 2 was properly convicted under Section 118. That section, as also Sections 119 and 120, evidently contemplate that the offence concealed by the accused person must be an offence in which he was himself not concerned (The Queen vs Rajcoomar Banerjee I J, O S, 105) Accused No 2 was committed to the Sessions Court as being a principal offender in the dacoity along with 3 prisoners No. 1 and 3, but in the course of trial the Sessions Judge held that the charge under section 395 was not properly applicable in the case of the accused and tried him under section 118 for the offence of concealing his knowledge of the dacoity with a view to facilitate its commission by the other persons concerned. So far as the confession of accused No, 2 is concerned, he was, in my opinion, properly charged with the offence under section 395, for he went with the gang to the village where the dacoity took place, and though he remained in the temple outside he returned with them and obtained a portion of the plunder, and effected the sale of the ornaments. There was no attempt at concealment on his part in all this, If he was in the plot, he could not be regarded as bound by section 44 to inform against himself, any more than a person charged under section 176 or 202 is bound to report his won offence. However, as the Sessions Judge has found that prisoner No, 2 was not concerned in the dacoity either as principal or as abettor, it is not necessary now to disturb that finding. If prisoner No, 2 was only aware of the conspiracy, and gave no information with a view to facilitate the dacoity, he was very properly convicted under section 118, for this represents the most favourable construction that can be put on his conduct. I, therefore,, agree with Mr. Justice Parsons in holding that the acquittal by the jury of this prisoner was against the weight of the evidence and his own confession. The other two prisoners have not appeard before us at the hearing of this reference. There can, however, be no doubt that they made voluntary confessions of their guilt and their confessions were true. I agree with the sentences passed on the three accused.

Their lordships, for the reasons stated above, convicted the first and the third accused of the dacoity charged under section 395 of the Penal Code, and sentenced them each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; and they convicted the second accused of the offence charged under section 118, and as the offence was committed, sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
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Grand Total... Rs.	1,27,825	1	9

P. C. H. SNOW,
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T. S. WEIR,
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Homeless Leper Relief Fund.

SCHRIEFF, the tiger-tamer, who was recently mauled by a tiger at Harmston's Circus while performing at Rangoon, is, we hear, making progress towards recovery.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

THE MONEY-LENDER AND HIS CLIENT.

DWARKANATH SADANAND VS. MUNCHERSHAW BOMONJEE CHOTHIA.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE head of the firm would probably have remonstrated with him and questioned him closely as to his grievances. Then if these grievances seemed genuine he would have communicated with the father so as to permit of all legitimate influence being brought to bear, and only as a very last resource would he have sanctioned recourse to the law—if he sanctioned it at all. The reverse of the picture is presented in this case, where without preliminary steps a plaint and affidavit were suddenly filed and the service of a rule *nisi* for the appointment of a receiver gave to the hapless father the first intimation of what was in store for him. Of the two stories told by Gokaldas and by the plaintiff I think the latter is far the more probable. That a boy should of his own accord initiate such an action even if he were on bad terms with his father and brother is not likely. That under the influence of Devidas he might be induced unwillingly to assent to it on receipt of money of which he was in need is not impossible. That he should without demur venture to enter the High Court in which his father had till 1886 held an office of importance and where his elder brother was actually a translator to affirm such a plaint and affidavit is most improbable. The story that he affirmed these documents at Mr. Chandulal's office did not sound like an invention. Had Mr. Brito been certain on the point I should have attached due weight to his statement, but he was uncertain and was really unable to remember where this particular plaint and affidavit were affirmed. It affirmed out of office a fee of Rs. 10 ought to have been paid, but the practice of crediting such fees afterwards is one that might give rise to mistakes. It is clear that though the documents were affirmed on Saturday the 14th the stamps were not cancelled till Monday. This was probably correct procedure under Rule 49; but it is clear that the production of the stamp receipts, dated the 13th inst., the stamps being cancelled on the 16th, do not add any strength to the evidence of Jamnadas Kisordas as to the place at which the plaint was affirmed on the 14th. The credit of this witness is seriously affected by the fact that he cashed one of the Rs. 1,000 notes. It was contended for the defence that there could have been no object in filing this plaint unless the plaintiff would support it. The argument does not seem to militate seriously against the plaintiff's story. Very soon after the plaint was filed the boy was taken to Gangapur in company with Devidas, Vaman, and Vasant. What might have happened if he had remained in this company it is impossible to say. Perhaps the plaint might have been supported. Fortunately he was accidentally discovered by his relatives and brought home. Then of course the scheme fell through. In Mr. Sadanand's cross examination the opposition shows that he said that the son "ultimately" agreed that the suit should be withdrawn. The word "ultimately" might be supposed to indicate that there was an unwillingness on the son's part to withdraw the suit; but this is inconsistent with the subsequent sentences of the cross-examination. Naturally the interviews between the father and son would under the circumstances be of an unpleasant character and the son was very possibly sulky, and resentful when reproached for having filed the suit. Mr. Chundulal's check-books were produced at Mr. Carnac's request but showed no counterfoil of any check to the plaintiff. The circumstance, however, does not necessarily contradict the plaintiff's statement for if Mr. Chundulal gave him Rs. 200 and one check for Rs. 230 it is quite possible that it was a cheque which he had received from someone else. Mr. Chundulal seems to carry considerable sums of money in his pocket and has probably sometimes cheeks amongst his loose notes. He might have handed out such a check to the plaintiff and it may easily have been returned to him in the manner described. Why the plaintiff should have invented this story about the check I cannot imagine. The next incident to be noticed is the transaction with Bhavsha, one reading Bharucha's evidence can fail to be amazed as in Munchershaw's case at the easy way he entered into the transaction. He does not pretend to have made any enquiries except that on the day when Ex. 47 was executed (it was to have been executed two or three days earlier) he went to the Registrar's Office and perused the copy of Munchershaw's deed: that he once saw the plaintiff at a tavern called the London Hotel: and that he listened to what Magunbhai told him. When questioned by Bharucha his old school-fellow Munchershaw and the one said to the other "You have been cheated" there must have been a smile on their faces. Who were they cheated by may well be asked, or did they wish to be cheated? As men of the world they could not well pretend to each other that they were cheated by this foolish boy. Perhaps they were referring to Devidas who, as might be expected, had appeared on the scene as Bhandora by this transaction. But there can, I think, be little doubt that Bharucha was not seriously cheated. The idea that he paid Rs. 2,000 to Dwarkanath may be discarded as chimerical. He says he did so at Mr. Noble's house and he is supported by Devidas. But Mr. Noble, whose evidence I am sure is true, did not see the money paid, and if Bharucha had really paid Rs. 2,000 to this youth whom he had only once seen at the London Hotel, he certainly whould have taken steps to get the payment made in the presence of a respectable witness. The whole circumstances of the absence of, and inexplicable enquiry, the evening journey to Bandora, the omission to have payment witnessed by Mr. Noble, and the presence of the indefatigable Devidas indicates fraud and nothing else. Oddly enough it may be noticed that the stamp paper on which Ex. 47 was written was bought in the name of Vadia Venkatti, who, as stated by Devidas, attested the bargain paper in the Shanwar Sukat transaction at the house of Nanalal who acted with Devidas as broker. This Bhavsha incident, it is true, proves if anything proof were necessary the incorrigible nature of this plaintiff. At the very time when his father was spending his money in the efforts to rescue him from the effects of his own criminal folly he was allowing himself to be seduced into another similar transaction. And even yet it is doubtful whether he has escaped from the influence of Devidas, Vasant, and Vaman, as he has been visiting Vasant quite recently. Beyond, however, emphasising the weak character of that boy the transaction does not strengthen the defence. The natural inference to be drawn from it is, as suggested by Mr. Carnac, that it is a got-up affair intended for evidence in the present case. The wording of Ex. 47 suggests this conclusion. I think it may be said, without hesitation, that the plaintiff simply got Rs. 200 out of the business as he admits, and neither knew nor troubled his head about the statement in Ex. 47. I think too it may also be supposed that the offer of Bharucha to complete the transaction by paying Rs. 27,000 is not serious. If, however, this offer was seriously meant it shows that Bharucha knew a great deal more about the property that he wishes us to believe. What may be the real value of the property I cannot say. Possibly Sadanand had under-estimated that value, but even if the defendant has good reason to suppose that it was worth far more than Rs. 25,000 it does not really strengthen his case as it only shows that he is a thoroughly untrustworthy witness. If he simply made the inspection which he says he did within a few days of the title, he would not possibly have felt any confidence in the wisdom of investing Rs. 25,000. He may be of a speculative disposition, but I doubt not that he generally makes a good deal of enquiry before spending such large sums. What has become of the money it is of course impossible to say. The plaintiff has admitted receipt of Rs. 750 from Devidas and Rs. 40 from the same, or Rs. 50, Rs. 450 from Mr. Chandulal, Rs. 200 from Parshotam, and Rs. 40 or 45 in small from Devidas. This sums makes up about Rs. 1,485 as stated in the plaint. He may doubtless have got a few more pieces from Devidas and, probably, if he had gone to Mr. Chandulal's office would have received the extra Rs. 30 due out of the cheque or about Rs. 1,500 in all. He admits that he lost Rs. 300 which seems to have been magnified into Rs. 6,000. He, therefore, had about Rs. 1,185 to spend between the end of September and the beginning of January. This would most likely be amply sufficient for the modest trips to Neral, across the harbour, and to Gangapur described in the evidence even including half the cost of a tumer to Brahmins which, the plaintiff says, came to about Rs. 60. Such entertainments, I believe, are not very expensive. Rs. 1,185 would be a very large sum to a boy and would cover a good deal of petty gambling and dissipations especially when paid to him by instalments. Each sum received would doubtless soon be exhausted, but then after a time would come another sum. The last instalment of Rs. 200 received from Parshotam must have been useful for the Gangapur expedition. The trips to Hyderabad and Baroda which have been suggested are not proved and seem imaginary. The money was certainly brought over to Mr. Chandulal's office and Rs. 475 were credited the same day to the bill of costs. What became of the rest it is impossible to say. Mr. Carnac suggests that it went partly in bribes to clubs and Davidas, &c., and was partly returned by Parshotum to Munchershaw, who in December was able to repay Rs. 20,000, to Vithaldas Ramdas. Of course this repayment is accounted for by an alleged loan from Munchershaw's father to Munchershaw supported as might be expected by an entry in the father's books. Mr. Carnac contends that this loan is a sham one. It was urged by Mr. Macpherson that the defence had put forward every paper at their disposal to meet Mr. Carnac's attacks which in numerous cases were successfully resisted. I fully acknowledge the readiness with which information was furnished as asked for of evidence manufactured for the purposes of this case. The theory is plausible, but it is unnecessary to rely on it, for apart from it the notes, I think, are not proved by any credible evidence to have been handed over to the plaintiff, but then Mr. Chandulal must have been aware that any other course would certainly be fatal to the defendant's case and would besides be impossible so long as the learned counsel had anything to do with the defence. Of course a great many of Mr. Carnac's suggestions were disproved and some of them even were anticipated, as for instance when Mr. Chandulal on being asked for his old check-books at once produced them from his pocket. But in a case like this where the plaintiff's allegation was that he had been defrauded, nothing but utmost pertinacity in following up every imaginable clue could elicit the facts on which to base the inference of conspiracy. Many of the supposed clues doubtless failed and led to nothing, but a sufficient number, I think, have been traced to satisfy my mind that the allegations for the defence are worthless. I have arrived at this conclusion, I may at once state, not without serious hesitation. I was much pressed by Mr. Chandulal's evidence and the apparent regularity of his diary, but when I remembered Exhibit 51 and evidence of Nanalal and Mr. Chaganlal, I felt the impossibility of trusting any evidence adoerse to the plaintiff, which emanated from that office. The story that the boy was sent out of that room with the

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MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd., LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few months ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:

37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

JUST UNPACKED PER S. S. "THAMES."

		Rs. a.
YORK CUT HAM	per lb.	14
PIECIES' BEST BACON	"	0 13
BELLIES' BEST BACON	"	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE	"	0 14
CHEDDAR CHEESE	"	0 13
DUTCH CHEESE	"	0 12
STILTON CHEESE	per jar	5 0

MORENAS & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balances, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38 0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27 0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24 0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23 0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26 0
IRISH WHISKY	25 0

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A, B, C, CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

A further advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols on London yesterday, at 111 1/16; the quotation for Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 118. The market rates of discount were put up 1/8th per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper to 3 ¼ and 3 1/8 per cent. respectively: 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £63. The price of Bar Silver was 1/16d. dearer, at 29 15/16d. per oz. in London; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, with demand exchange on London as before. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3d. French Rentes in Paris unaltered at 102¼; but Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at francs 25·24.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,510,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 41½s. for 416lbs., business done via the Canal January-February shipment to Antwerp, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 35½s. per 416 lbs. sellers Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market easier.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 3-31-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, East Indian Cotton was 1-32d. to 1-16d lower. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, 7 1-8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but Futures for March were 7 points higher, at 6·96 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports were 70,000 bales and below we give our usual comparison of this season's arrivals to date with those for the same time in the two previous years, say:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	70,000	47,000	49,000
Three days' do.	190,000	127,000	182,000
Since 1st September	4,580,000	3,237,000	4,905,000

Our local Cotton market has remained steady in tone to-day, with prices unchanged, only a very moderate business having been reported. Exporters have bought 300 bales each of Pachora, at Rs. 158; Chandoor, at Rs. 165, and Bengal, at Rs. 154; and they have contracted for 300 bales of "Fine" Broach, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 194-8; while the Mills have bought 250 Pachora, at Rs. 158; 200 old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 163; and 100 each of Bengal at Rs. 140-2; and Dhulia, at Rs. 148; they have also contracted for 300 "Fine" Broach, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT remains a steady market, and unchanged in value, with a moderate amount of export business passing.

SEEDS Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined 2 to 3 annas per cwt. to-day; but *Gingelly* is unchanged in value. The feeling, however, remains steady at the reduction, and the usual moderate business for shippers' account has been reported. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-7-0 to 6-9-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	7-11-0 to 7-13-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	7-5-0 to 7-8-0	"
Do. Red do.	7-2-0 to 7-4-0	"

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,375 bales.
Wheat	3,321 cwts.
Gingelly	606 "
Groundnuts	1,236 "
Castorseed	1,854 "
Rice	32,815 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and business has been virtually at a standstill to-day, in anticipation of the holidays.

MONEY.—In presence of the increasing scarcity of Money the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon raised its rate by one per cent., making the minimum stand at the high level of ten per cent.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 3 1-4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and with but little enquiry for the media of Bank remittance, rates hardened 1-32d., all round, a moderate business having been reported, both ways, and the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 15-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·63	do.

The Banks closed this evening until Monday next for the Christmas holidays.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day; but there has hardly been a market, and the quotations of 100 3-16 for 3½ per Cents, and 98 for Threes, must be taken as nearly nominal.

SHARES.—This market is already closed for the holidays, which commence generally from to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Grant, Col, Bo, 4th Rifles, on furlough, from Poona.
Moore, Surg-Lt, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Raipur.
Boxer, Capt, Ms, Dorset Regt, on leave, from Bangalore.

DECEMBER 23.

Bacon, Capt, Ms, 1st Northampton, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lang, 2nd Lt, Ms, S Staffordshire, on leave, from Madras.
Chamier, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Trimulgherry.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 17.

Fowell, Major, Bo, R A, to Mhow.

DECEMBER, 20.

Nurse, Lt, Bo, 22nd B I, on leave, to Deesa.
Krogh, Lieut, 22nd Bo I, on duty, to Neemuch.

DECEMBER 22.

Sillery, Lt, Bo, R I Rifles, on duty, to Sibi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th December, 1896.

1. The Headquarter office will be closed from to-day till Tuesday next the 29th instant.
2. There will be no Gun Target Practice on Saturday next the 26th instant.
3. There will be no drills during the week ending 2nd January 1897, but the Corps will parade on that day for Gun Target Practice. Time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.
4. There will be no Spoon Competition on Coorla Range on Sunday the next 27th instant.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th December, 1896.

1. There will be no Company or Battalion parades during this week.
2. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Headquarters for the quarterly Inspection under para. 275, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX. The Rifles will be re-issued, within a few minutes after receipt.
Members are reminded that for Colonel Bayley's Challenge Cup 15 per cent. of marks are given to companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.
3. The Range at Coorla will be closed on Friday and Saturday the 25th and 26th instant.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. J. Fonseca, F Company from 23rd December 1896 to 15th February 1897.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m of the 23rd December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	4	9 p.m.	16	57
Teheran	23	2	47 p.m.	...	12
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 23rd December 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	3
" Karachi	...	54	...	1
" Madras	...	30	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GEORGE—December 23, Mrs. J. George, relict of the late Mr. W. George, Foreman Boiler-maker, I. G. Dockyard, in her 67th year. Funeral will leave the Town Hall, Fort, at ½ to 4 p.m. Friends will please accept this as the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DIGHTON—December 15, at Trevandrum, the wife of S. M. Dighton, of Peermaad, Travancore, of twin daughters.
ELLIOT—December 13, at Dharmsala, the wife of Surgeon Captain W. H. Wilson Elliot, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.
FISCHER—December 16, at Basti, N.-W. P., the wife of Surgn.-Capt. L. S. Fischer, I. M. S., of a daughter.
GRIMLEY—December 17, at Peshawar, the wife of Lieut. Walter M. Grimley, 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry, of a son.
HALE—December 16, at Ferns Hollow, Simla, the wife of Alex. Hale, Simla Municipality, of a daughter.
HELY—December 18, at Lahore, the wife of W. F. Hely, of a son.
POWELL—December 12, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant C. Powell, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—HONISS—December 14, at St. Peter's Church, Kodaikanal, by the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, M.A., of Trichinopoly, the Rev. Charles William Arden Clarke, M.A., Principal of the Noble College, Masulipatam, to Katharine Emma Honiss, C. M. S. Missionary, Benares, daughter of the Rev. Nigel Honiss, of Pisa, Italy, late of the C. M. S.
MANSFIELD—REED—December 16, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Rev. Handford, M. A., Leopold Ernest Albert Mansfield, Assistant Examiner, Military Accounts Department, eldest son of A. Mansfield, Esq., of Lotos Lodge, Plumstead, Kent, England, to Ethel Emmeline, fifth daughter of the late J. Reed, Esq., of Simla.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896.

THE diminution of the population of Bombay caused by the flight of many thousands of the poorer classes, to escape from contact with the prevailing fever, cannot be regarded as an unmixed evil. Looked at from a sanitary point of view, it materially reduces the chronic overcrowding of the Native Town which has given the bubonic fever so favourable a field for obtaining a firm hold. It leaves the course more clear for the Municipal executive to carry out preventative and cleansing measures, and thus goes some way to meet the need which led General Gatacre to propose the compulsory encampment of citizens outside the town and island. Doubtless the Municipal authorities will make the most of the opportunity to remove the accumulated filth of years, although there will be considerable difficulty in obtaining ingress to the many houses securely locked and barred, whose owners and occupiers have not handed over the keys to agents. The exodus brings other advantages besides that of aiding in the battle against un-hygenic conditions. The people left behind are benefitted by a very considerable drop in the price of their food stuffs, brought about by there being fewer mouths to feed. The retail price of the grain stuffs generally consumed went up on account of the impending Famine by from 50 to 60 per cent., but from these high rates they have during the last few days steadily declined by from 15 to 20 per cent. Food supplies have been coming in from up-country rather freely, and as there is less demand for them it is not surprising that prices are easier. The extent to which stocks have thus been replenished is not a matter of mere conjecture, for returns of the food stuff imported for local consumption are now issued daily to the members of the Chamber of Commerce. Hitherto business men have had to await the leisurely issue of the quarterly Government returns of rail and seaborne traffic to obtain complete information regarding the food stuff brought into Bombay for local consumption. The new daily return issued by the Chamber (upon the suggestion we believe of Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent in Kathiawar) is very carefully compiled. It is proving of considerable value, and although commenced as a temporary measure in connection with the existing scarcity, it will probably be made a permanent feature of the work of the Chamber.

There is, of course, another side to the picture. The exodus and the plague scare from which it arises have had a serious effect in curtailing trade. The Share Bazaar is closed, and foreign business is practically at a stand-still. The class of grain dealers and cotton dealers who usually speculate in forward contracts at this time of year are doing little or nothing. The scarcity of labour at present is only comparative. Ordinarily the supply far exceeds the demand, and its diminution has not led to any marked advance in wages. But the speculators realise that the situation is uncertain, and that the labour difficulty might at any time arise. They do not care therefore to sell forward consignments which they might be unable to deliver when the time came by reason of paucity of labour. Any great advance in wages is not probable. If it did arise large numbers of those who have left the city would return, and this would bring wages down to the ordinary level. The exodus has not been so great as to justify the description of Bombay as a "deserted city." One great industry that gives employment to about one-tenth of the total population and sustenance to perhaps as large a number of non-workers, has not by any means come to a stand-still. The smoke of the cotton mills still rises over the low lying plains of Parel and the congested streets around Byculla and Tardeo. In a very few of them difficulty is found in keeping the machinery going, to the average extent, but in most cases the working staff is fully maintained. For instance, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. find that the 8,000 hands employed in the six mills under their management are almost unaffected by the scare. It is interesting to note in passing that the sickness amongst these operatives is not more but less than was the case last year. The mill managers generally, as already stated, have shown great readiness to carry out the suggestions of Dr. Waters, the Medical Officer, and the almost entire absence of cases of bubonic fever amongst the operatives is having a most reassuring effect. Indeed the idea prevails in the mills that the air of the spinning room acts as a kind of antidote against the plague.

In view of the regular employment obtainable in the city and of the reduction in the price of food stuffs, there can be no doubt that the lot of the labouring people who remain in Bombay is one of much less privation than that of their fellow workers who have fled. The latter have for the most part gone into Gujerat and Kathiawar, where although crops are not greatly deficient, prices continue very high in anticipation of famine in other parts of the country. The chances of agricultural work for these panic-stricken people are extremely small, for as it is now the interval between the sowing and the reaping, there is little or nothing to be done on the land. Under these circumstances it is probable that, provided a steady diminution of the death-rate from bubonic fever sets in, the emigrants will hasten back to the city and resume work, and that there will be a return movement on a small scale, even if no improvement taken place in the mortality tables. Things are very quiet at present, but work at the docks and elsewhere is sure to be available later on. The export of cotton, now very dull, is certain to revive, for even the continuance of the bubonic fever to the existing extent will not deprive the city of this trade. The difficulties in the way of its diversion to Karachi or Calcutta are very great, and are indeed well nigh insuperable. The Indian mills consume on an average 400,000 Bombay bales of cotton in the course of the year. But this season they will certainly take more because there are more mills. There will, however, be a surplus supply which must be exported since holders will in the existing tightness of the money market, be obliged to dispose of their stocks. Just now trade with China is very dull, principally on account of the loss the Chinese purchaser sustains by exchange, owing to the gold value of the rupee having improved. But almost all the mills have sold their productions for several months in advance—in some cases for four or six months ahead, and yet the speculators are still holding back. The Burma rice crop is just beginning to move and this invariably presages the movement of cotton from Bombay, the seasons being the same. After the Christmas holidays some revival may therefore be expected. The outbreak of disease in Bombay is local in character, and if the efforts made to check it are successful it cannot be so harmful to trade as some disaster falling upon any staple product of the country like the coffee disease which wrought such ruin to the mercantile community in Ceylon some years back. The stamping out of the disease may be a slow process, but permanent ill effects on the crops will not be produced, and therefore the trade of the city need not be regarded as irrevocably injured.

CAPTAIN E. W. M. NORIE of the Intelligence Department, at Simla, has just issued a "Note on the Philippine Islands," in a compact form for easy reference. There is nothing new in this Note, he says, as it is merely a compilation of the rather limited information in the office of the Intelligence Branch. The reason of this, perhaps, is that the Note was compiled at the end of October, and is dated November 2, though it is only just issued. Captain Norie declares the cause of the present rising to be uncertain, and though ascribed to discontent among the Mestizos or half-castes against the priesthood and the Government. Many of the Spanish priests and friars are excellent men and greatly respected, but there is no doubt that the people suffer much from the exactions of the monastic orders. He is inclined to think that the Spanish priests themselves are responsible for the rebellion, their object being to secure a stronger Spanish military force that they may be more secure from the natives whom they greatly fear. When Captain Norie wrote nothing had been reported beyond the outbreak and the success of the Spanish troops in driving the rebels into the Hills. Since then however much has happened, though even the Spanish authorities themselves had considerable difficulty in obtaining the desired information. Indeed, as a Madrid correspondent asserts, it is only through private letters that the details concerning the causes, beginnings, and the spread of the insurrection have been ascertained. The Governor General, Marshal Don Ramon Blanco, gave so few details that the Madrid Government had to request him several times to send fuller accounts, and even to state if there was any foundation for intelligence that had reached them by way of Hong-Kong or Japan. The Censorship of Press and private telegrams is even more rigorous, if possible, in Manilla than in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Absolutely nothing can be forwarded by wire unless it has been duly revised and authorised by the officials at Government House. Hence the lack of details. The friars and Jesuits who numbered close on four thousand and are in touch with many of the natives have for two years past detected signs of the coming storm, and the Orders and the Archbishop of Manila himself repeatedly pointed them out to Marshal Blanco. Unfortunately, he was at the time too much engrossed in his campaign against the rebel and warlike tribes in the Island of Mindanao to pay attention to the timely warnings. It was from the friars that the last note of alarm came on the eve of the outbreak, when they communicated to Marshal Blanco the revelations of a native woman, made to her confessor, of the designs of the Separatists, her own lover being among the latter. The friar got the permission of his hierarchical chiefs to make use of the secret of his penitent, and thus the information was carried to Marshal Blanco, who happened at the time to have assembled in his drawing-room at Government House the principal authorities of the Colony, including the Archbishop, and turned the social gathering into a Council of War. When the Viceroy parted from his guests orders had gone forth for the appointment of a special Judge, and for the arrest for more than a hundred well-known agitators and Separatists, Freemasons, Free-thinkers, half-castes and Creoles chiefly, "men who had been educated abroad, and had travelled enough to bring back a spirit of inquiry and insubordination that was highly disagreeable to their Spanish lay and spiritual rulers." The Spanish troops were scattered all over the Malay archipelago at the time, but many of the prominent revolutionists were arrested and their property embargoed. The rebels, however, finding they out-numbered the Government troops committed excesses in many provincial towns and pillaged the shops of the Spaniards. They are said to have displayed much animosity against the friars and against Spanish priests and officials. In one convent they killed seven Capuchin monks and in another five Franciscans. The parochial clergy fared no better in the provinces of Cavite and Nueva Ecija. The rebels pushed close to Manila itself when they saw that Marshal Blanco was obliged to remain on the defensive until he could receive reinforcements. The Spanish Government promptly conceded his demands for supplies and reinforcement and the Marshal proceeded to deal with the difficulty in a very firm manner. He confirmed the sentences of the summary Court-martials to be carried out in Cavite upon fifteen rebels, in Manila upon a first batch of four, and then upon other batches that are reported to have included about twenty offenders. Among the rebels thus executed were men possessing considerable wealth and social *prestige*, and who had held official and elective functions. The Marshal telegraphed also that he had transported to the distant Carolines, Soulou and Palaos Islands four hundred Separatists, mostly of the middle and upper classes, and that he awaited the decisions that the Courts-martial would soon take concerning about a hundred and fifty prisoners still in gaol, among them eight ringleaders and men of position in Manila. Hundreds of half-castes and Creoles have fled to China and Japan, and thousands of Chinese residents have gone home through fear of repression. These vigorous measures will doubtless prove efficacious, but it does not yet appear that the rebellion has been fully quelled.

THE public who hold a strog opinion about the necessity for drastic measures to eradicate bubonic fever from the city will be glad to hear that the Health Officer has written to the Municipal Commissioner asking that the Bubonic Plague Research Committee be requested to inspect with him buildings in which cases of bubonic fever have occurred, so that measures may be adopted with the approval of the Committee for the condemnation of either the whole or portions of sanitary buildings. Dr. Weir is of opinion that either the whole or portions of about seventy per cent. of the buildings in the city are unfit for human habitation. If these dwellings are condemned camps of refuge for the dispossessed inhabitants will of course become necessary. In reference to the insanitary character of many of the buildings that have been re-erected and enlarged in the absence of any provision in the Municipal Act for proper ventilation and drainage, we cannot do better than quote the following extract from the Health Officer's first quarterly report of 1896:—It is deplorable that houses in the most crowded portions of the city can be rebuilt without leaving an open space on one side for ventilation and drainage. It seems almost a farce having building bye-laws when people can build houses where houses are closest together, without leaving a gully for open air, for light, and for drainage. Public attention is affected by the small loss of life when a building falls, but here we have, through imperfection in the Municipal law, many people annually poisoned by foul air. We have had cases of rapid poisoning through foul air in sewers—men suddenly suffocated by mephitic vapours—but here we have, in the case of buildings without a gully on one side, not less certain although slower, poisoning protected and tolerated by the law. It is a sad state of the law. We ought to look on the cases from the point of view of the sufferers." We have repeatedly drawn attention to this and other omissions from the Municipal Act, which demand immediate rectification by the Legislative Council. The condition of chawls or boarding houses, devoid of ventilation and light and drainage, the interior rooms of which have no direct communication even with a three foot gulley invites pestilence and is one of the most fruitful causes of the high mortality which ever and anon stains the record of what might easily be made a very healthy city.

THE privilege of collecting dead-wood in the Thana forests has been restored to the wild tribes by a Government Resolution issued yesterday. Government has had under consideration a number of representations on the subject, which have led to the practical revocation of previous orders and the restoration of the old privilege. Of course, Government justifies the action it took in cancelling the privilege, but in the Resolution which we publish elsewhere, it will be found that it has now been led to doubt whether the wild tribes can be so fully employed in the coupes as was supposed. Government has been led to recognise that the privilege of taking dead-wood from the forests for sale as well as for home consumption was of more importance than had been imagined, and its abolition may press unduly on numbers of persons who have hitherto earned their

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

COERCION AGREED TO IN PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Reuter's special correspondent at Constantinople states that the Ambassadors of the Powers are empowered to concert fresh proposals to ameliorate the Turkish situation, and will refer the same to their respective Governments before submitting them to the Sultan.

All the Powers, including Russia, are agreed in principle as to the necessity for coercive measures if the Sultan is unyielding.

AMNESTY FOR THE ARMENIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22.

Yielding to the pressure brought to bear on him by the Ambassadors, the Sultan has issued an Irade granting an amnesty to all Armenian prisoners, except those condemned to death for murder, and they will be imprisoned in provincial fortresses.

REPORTED SUPERSESSION OF M. COGORDAN.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

It is reported in Paris that M. Hanotaux intends to supersede M. Cogordan at Cairo by a more able representative of the French Government, and M. Lacretelle, French Consul at Alexandria, is mentioned as being M. Cogordan's likely successor.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Spanish Cabinet have decided not to reply to President Cleveland's message through diplomatic channels.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN MADAGASCAR.

It is officially stated in Paris that General Gallieni, Commanding the French forces in Madagascar, has completely subdued the rebels at Imernia, and is now hunting down the scattered remnants.

A MAHOMEDAN MEMBER FOR THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Doctor Greiner, a convert to Mahomedanism, has been elected a Radical member of the French Chamber of Deputies. The doctor wears the burnous and turban.

THE GERMAN MISSION TO THE FAR EAST.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent states that the German Mission to China and Japan is forbidden to arrange any personal business relations with native firms.

MR. RHODES AT DURBAN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Sir F. Carrington, with a number of Imperial troops, have arrived at Durban.

Mr. Rhodes, in an interview on his return, said the war was now over, and that only a few petty Mashonas were still giving trouble.

All the Imperial troops will now be withdrawn except two hundred Hussars.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dunera has sailed for Bombay from Southampton.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

At their weekly meeting this morning the directors of the Bank of Bengal raised their rate of interest from 9 to 10 per cent.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Macarthur, arrived this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Dec. 22.

The Hall Line steamer, Aston Hall, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 23.

Orient line mail steamer Austral, from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats nilet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-16
3 per c ent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 15-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.

Amoor route interrupted between Irkoutsk and Werkne Oudinsk.

Mails for Jeddah closes at Suakin 10 a.m. 24th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 22.

10 p.m.	77·7

WEDNESDAY.—DECEMBER 23.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	82·7

THE U. P. A. S. I. recently suggested to the Government of Madras that an enquiry should be made into the question of the development of the malarial parasites, on somewhat similar lines to the investigation undertaken by Surgeon-Major R. Ross and others. After a reference to the Surgeon-General, the Madras Government has decided to address the Government of India on the subject.

THE Duke of the Abruzzi, nephew of King Humbert, has nearly completed his voyage round the world, on board the Cristoforo Colombo, has been most warmly received in all the ports of the United States where his ship has touched. The Italian colony in Philadelphia gave a banquet in honour of the Duke. A special train was placed at his disposal, and he visited the Falls of Niagara, occupying two days for the trip. At New York he gave an entertainment on board the Cristoforo Colombo to which he invited the principal authorities. After having visited Boston and Halifax, the Duke's ship returned to Venice *via* Gibraltar. The Cristoforo Colombo will have been nearly two years making the tour round the world.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE SITUATION IN MYSORE.

THE well managed State of Mysore is now practically free from the prospect of acute want, but from the first very great care has been evinced by the authorities to ascertain the extent of any distress and to avert the same by measures shown by experience to be desirable. As far back as Nov. 9, Mr. C. Sreenivasiengar, the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to lose no time in throwing open for temporary cultivation, the beds of tanks, under which cultivation is not possible with the quantity of water the tanks may now hold. The measure is important for all maidan taluks, as it enables the raiyats over a large tract to raise a considerable quantity of quick growing crops—either food grains or fodder for cattle. The Deputy Commissioners by means of personal direction where possible and by means of detailed instructions to the amildars, caused due effect to be given to these orders before the tank beds became dry. Shortly afterwards the Deputy Commissioners of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar were directed to have ready programmes of village relief works for the Taluks where demand for employment was likely to arise before the commencement of the next South-West Monsoon. The North-east Monsoon having proved disappointing, Government were of opinion that every encouragement should be afforded for the early execution of works of permanent usefulness by a liberal grant of loas to raiyats for land improvement and irigation wells. The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug districts were accordingly requested to ascertain by careful enquiry the amount required to meet the demand for such loans, and to apply as early as practicable for such funds as they might wish to be placed at their disposal for this purpose. In granting loans the necessity of providing employment for local labourers during the present season has been borne in mind, and preference given to applications from such raiyats as were willing to start and carry out the works in question immediately.

A sum of Rs. 97,900 from Local Funds General was sanctioned for expenditure during the year on drinking-water, wells, ponds, &c., and on village sanitation, including the removal of prickly pear from the vicinity of villages, the filling up of insanitary pits, ditches, &c. The amount allotted for each Local Fund circle was as follows :—

	Wells, ponds, &c. Rs.	Village Sanitation. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Bangalore	17,905	2,000	19,905
Kolar	9,050	2,000	11,950
Tumkur	10,000	2,000	12,000
Mysore	8,170	2,000	10,170
French Rocks Sub-Division	5,349	1,000	6,349
Hassan	11,694	1,000	12,694
Shimoga	13,332	1,000	14,332
Kadur	2,650	1,000	3,650
Chitaldrug	5,750	2,000	7,750
Total	83,900	14,000	97,900

The Inspector-General of Police was requested to take special precautionary measures to ensure the safety of property and food grains in store and in transit throughout the Province during the season of high prices. Orders were also issued for the immediate discontinuance of the practice of selling by auction the right of grazing in State Forests to any single individual, and directing the Deputy Commissioners of maidan districts to arrange and intimate to the Conservator of Forests a programme for the utilization of the available pasturage during the ensuing six months. It was also decided that having regard to the prospects of the season no leave, except casual leave for a period not exceeding five days, or leave on medical certificate, be ordinarily granted to the officers of the Revenue, Police, D. P. W., Medical, Forest and Judicial Departments. Early in December a Famine Code was issued on the lines of the Provisional Famine Code of the Government of India in 1883, and revised in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India of August 1893. Copies of the Code thus revised were forwarded to Deputy Commissioners of Districts and heads of departments for information and guidance. The rules prescribed in the Code are based upon the experience of past famines in Mysore and in British India, and are in accordance with the policy of the Government of India.

About a fortnight since it was found that the condition of the fodder supply had, owing to the recent rainfall, very greatly improved throughout the province, and there existed no grounds for any apprehensions of a scarcity of fodder or of distress in any other form. Under these circumstances, the programme for the utilization of the pasturage available in State Forests was deferred throughout the province. On the general question of the best method of utilizing the pasturage of State Forests during seasons of scarcity, the Conservator's attention was invited to the provisions of the Famine Code, and he was requested to submit definite proposals, not inconsistent with those provisions, after consultation with the Deputy Commissioners. An order issued by Mr. Sreenvasiengar stated :—"The sale of pasturage by public auction to a single individual is always objectionable in principle, and should be strictly prohibited. It has the effect of creating a most undesirable monopoly ; and the reasons which induced the Government some years ago to abolish the annual Hulbanni sales apply with much greater force to the pasturage in State Forests. Such pasturage should be made available for the neighbouring raiyats, as far as possible, both in ordinary years and in years of drought, and rules for their utilization should be laid down, separately for good and for bad years. The Conservator's recommendations, with a draft of the rules he would propose, are awaited."

The information lately received from the Deputy Commissionrs of certain districts showed that immigration into Mysore from neighbouring Provinces was apparently on the increase. The Deputy Commissioners of all frontier Districts were therefore ordered to submit to the Government, weekly abstract statements of all immigrants into their Districts in search of employment or of fodder for their cattle. The abstracts are to be carefully compiled for every week ending with Saturday, from the Registers maintained at frontier police stations. Information about emigration, if any, to neighbouring Provinces to be similarly submitted. The attention of Deputy Commissioners has been drawn to Section 46 of the Mysore Famine Code which directs that no distinction should be made between those who belong to Mysore and those who come from British Territories or from other Native States. Though it has not yet become actually necessary in this State to apply any of the provisions of the Famine Code, yet the Deputy Commissioners should provide employment or other relief for all distressed immigrants.

The latest order on the subject of famine directs that as long as the present condition of the season lasts, a list should be submitted weekly showing the current price of the more important food grains obtaining at each place above named. The list should be sent in duplicate by the Taluk Sheristadar or other local official who may be deputed by the Amildar for this purpose, every Saturday, one to the Deputy Commissioner and the other to the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments. The ruling prices for the day of ragi and jola and the lowest sort of rice, *viz.*, that generally used by the common people, should alone be given.

THE OUTLOOK IN ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That the Alibag Taluka will shortly be in need of Famine relief may now be taken as almost certain. With this prospect in view I would suggest that the provision of a Dock or Dhakka for Mandva may be taken into consideration in dealing with the question of relief. In the existing circumstances of Bombay specially and in ordinary circumstances in general, increased and speedy communication with seaside villages which from their bracing climate and proximity to the Urbs Prima, could reduce overcrowding in Bombay and in due course rise to be Towns, (adding consequently to the revenue of Government) must be specially advantageous. From the fact that cheap labour and portions of the required materials could be available on the spot, it may not improperly be assumed that the work would not cost a very considerable outlay incapable of paying itself off in reasonable time.—Yours, &c.,

RAMCHANDRA MAKUNDRAO, B.A.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon when there were also present :—Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, R. H. Vincent, Dr N N Katrak, Dr A G Vigas, Professor O V Muller, Mr, K N Kabaraji. Mr. Harkisondas Nurotumdas and the Hon Mr Abdulla M Dharamsi.

MR VINCENT'S RETURN.

Mr, R, H Vincent having returned from leave Mr H G Gell resigned his seat on the committee and the former was reappointed by the Government.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

The Commissioner reported that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs, Dadabhai Hormusji & Co. of 150 tons Davison's West Hartley coal at Rs, 20-4-0, for use at the Municipal Workshops and for the steam rollers, electric light installation, &c. The cost to be debited to the grants of the respective Departments for which the coal will be used, and requesting sanction of the Committee under section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act, to the invitation for tenders being dispensed with.

SUPPLY OF DISINFECTANTS.

The committee considered Memorandum to the Secretary, No. 1906, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Leopold & Co., for the supply of disinfectants.

The Secretary, Mr. Barrow, read the letter from Messrs Leopold and company and the rates for various kinds of disinfectants given by Messrs. John Flemming and Co. one of the tenderers.

Mr, Dharamsi pointed out that the rates when compared appeared to be higher than those quoted by Messrs Leopold and Company and the rates for carbolic acid powder were higher by 60 per cent. On the last occasion, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi remarked that the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer strongly recommended the acceptance of Messrs John Flemming and Co's tender, who offered to supply carbolic acid powder of certain strength which was now sought to be supplied by Messrs Leopold and Company at rates sixty per cent lower than those charged by Messrs Flemming and Co. It might be that the powder offered at lower rates was of an inferior quality. Complaints were heard from various quarters that the carbolic acid powder at present used by the Municipality was of a very inferior kind and it scarcely fulfilled the object for which it was used. The expenses incurred on it were a sheer waste of money.

Dr. Katrak had heard similar complaints from the people.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram had also heard the people complain about the inferior quality of the powder. He observed that the disinfectant offered by Messrs. Flemming & Co. must be of a superior kind.

Dr. Weir the Health Officer was sent for and coming before the Committee he averred that the powder at present used by the Municipality, which was examined by the Government Chemical analyst, was not of an inferior kind.

Dr. Veigas considered it a mistake to use carbolic acid powder. He was of opinion that it should be used in a liquid form.

It was then resolved that sanction be given to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs Leopold and Company for the supply of disinfectants at the following rates :—Carbolic acid powder per cask Rs. 10-8 ; Sanitas powder per cask Rs. 21-8 ; Carbolic acid Imperial Gallon Rs. 2-8 Cresol per 2,10 and phenyle per 3'8 ; subject to the provision that so far as carbolic powder was concerned the Municipality should be at liberty to buy if they thought fit other carbolic powder the arrangement with Messrs. Leopold and Company being that such powder as might be ordered from them should be supplied at the rate aforesaid.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS IN MUGBHAT AND CARNAC ROAD DISTRICTS.

The Committee considered a letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the grant of Rs. 1,40,560 from the grant for house connections in the first drainage section, to meet the cost of providing connections in the Mugbhat and Carnac road districts and of treating the down take pipes, &c., of about 500 plague affected houses in various parts of the city.

Dr. Katrak observed that as Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, was present at the meeting he would take the opportunity to suggest that in his official remarks the Health officer should make use of the proper nomenclature of the malady at present prevailing in Bombay. In his official remarks Dr. Weir used the terms "bubonic fever" and also "bubonic plague," and all Dr. Katrak wished to say was that the Health Officer should confine himself to one name only, and not to call it by one name on one occasion and by another on another occasion. They all knew it was bubonic plague and it must be called by that name.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi thought it would be desirable if the Commissioner ascertained from the house owners in the localities whether they preferred to have open drains or closed sewer pipes in the gullies.

It was then resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs 1,40,560 as requested by the Commissioner.

FLOORING OF THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. N. N. Katrak moved :—" That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the mud flooring of the Arthur Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases, and that he be requested to report at the next meeting the cost of adopting immediate measures to substitute for it a flooring of some more sanitary and impermeable material, such as blue-stone, Indian patent stone, &c."

The Municipal Commissioner having intimated that the matter would secure his consideration the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS IN KALACHOWKI ROAD.

The Commissioner having addressed the Committee regarding the urgency of the work of house connections being at once taken up in Kalachowki road, it was resolved that the Corporation be recommended that sanction be given under section 270 of the Municipal act to the work of house connections being taken in hand forthwith at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,000 recoverable from the house owners of the locality but payable in the first instance by advances from the surplus cash balances.

In view of the urgency of the matter the Commissioner was authorized to proceed with the work forthwith.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY BEYOND THE HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The excellent suggestion to which your correspondent gave publicity in your yesterday's issue deserves the serious attention of the authorities concerned. While opening to the Bombay public new places of habitation, convenient enough to keep them in touch with the calls of everyday business, it will also serve to lessen the crowd and relieve the Municipality of its over-work. Evacuation is said to have been in olden times the only remedy for such a dire disease ; if that is so, as much of it as is possible in a city like Bombay, cannot fail to have its due effects. A steamer could be easily timed to leave Bombay at 6 p.m. about the time all the offices close, and after staying for the night at the last port, as they do at present on the Ulwa Line of Harbour Ferries, to return to Bombay the next morning by 10 or 11 a.m. By adopting these arrangements and affording to the passengers such facilities as obtain on the railway lines, Messrs. Shepherd and Co. will not only have merited the thanks of the public at such a crisis, but also have strengthened the stability of their traffic on the ferries. Will you permit me, through the medium of your influential columns, to draw the attention of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. to the above opportunity of aiding the public and the Municipality at such a time, and themselves in the bargain ?—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, Dec. 23. D. A. IDGUNJI.

CHRISTMAS POLO MATCH.

A SCRATCH Polo Match has been arranged for the afternoon of Christmas Day between the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the Bombay Gymkhana. The ground will be reserved and enclosure provided for members and their lady friends, where tea and light refreshments will be served.

THE death is announced at Dinard, in France after a short illness, of Major-Gen. Charles Fre, derick Boulton, Bombay Staff Corps, of Norman House, Stanstead, Essex. He was a son of Major Boulton, of the Bengal Army, and was born in 1830. He entered the Army in 1851 and received his Lieutenant's commission in 1854. He arrived in India in 1852, and was on military duty up to September, 1856, when he was appointed acting assistant collector and magistrate at Satara. From 1860 he served in Sind as deputy collector and magistrate, and from January to August, 1866, as superintendent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway police. In March, 1877, he was appointed manager of encumbered estates in the Karachi, Haidarabad, and Shikapur collectorates, and collector and magistrate in December, 1879. He was Acting Commissioner in Sind from March to June, 1884. In the following year he reverted to the military department. He was promoted to be Captain in 1863, Major in 1871, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1877, Colonel in 1881, and Major-General in 1892. He was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List in 1889. He married, in 1875, Frances, daughter of Mr. J. W. Tucker, of the New York Bar.

THE WILD TRIBES OF THANA FORESTS.

NEW PRIVILEGES RESTORED.

REGARDING privilege of the collection of deadwood in the several talukas of the Thana District by the wild tribes, the following Government Resolution was issued yesterday :—

Revenue Department, Bombay Castle, 22nd December.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3975, dated 16th October 1896—Forwarding, with reference to Government Resolution No. 5199, dated 3rd July 1895, a memorandum from the Conservator of Forests, N. C., No. 1671, dated 28th September 1896, together with a letter No, 5803, dated 22nd idem, from the Collector of Thana, who submits a report on the subject of the discontinuance of the privilege of collection of deadwood in the Thana District for sale or barter ; and making remarks.

Petition from Gopal Trimbak Karulkar and others, inhabitants of the Umbargaon Petha of the Thana District, dated 28th October 1896—Stating that they have learnt with feelings of greatest regret and helplessness the contents of the proclamation, dated 22nd July 1896, issued by the Collector of Thana, on the authority of Government Resolution No. 5199, dated 3rd idem, withdrawing from the rayats the privilege of the collection of deadwood from Reserved Forests in the Thana District ; and praying that, in the circumstances stated, orders may be issued to allow the old practice at least to continue, if no other privilege from time to time solicited could be granted.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D. No. 4803, dated 7th December 1896—Forwarding, with reference to Government memorandum No. 8626, dated 2nd November 1896, one from the Conservator of Forests, N. C., No. 2209, dated 25th idem. together with a letter from the Collector of Thana, No. 7244, dated 19th idem.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4864, dated 7th December 1896—Forwarding, in continuation of his memorandum No. 4803 of that date, one from the Conservator of Forests, N. C., No. 1910, dated 28th October 1896, together with a letter No. 6485, dated 22nd idem, from the Collector of Thana, who forwards petitions submitted to him by certain inhabitants of the Mahim Taluka of the Thana District on the subject.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4935, dated 7th December 1896.

Letter from the Collector of Thana, No. 7672, dated 10th December 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Forest Commission which was appointed in 1885 and submitted its report on 30th April 1887 recommended that special cuttings should be made in each season in the different forest blocks of sufficient extent to supply the timber and firewood demand of all villages dependent on the forests : that the cuttings should be made departmentally : that the better class of firewood and all wood suitable for building and agricultural purposes should be stacked in convenient places as near as possible to the site of the different clearings ; and that all branch and small wood of 2 inches and less in diameter should be left on the ground, free permission being given to all persons to take without payment all the branch wood so available either for personal consumption or for retail sale throughout the district. It was at the same time pointed out that, under the system proposed, the privilege of collecting deadwood from the forests enjoyed by residents of forest villages and wild tribes must necessarily cease. It was stated that in the very unlikely event of there being any deficiency in the supply of branch wood it might be advisable in special cases and under very strict supervision to give the Divisional Forest Officer a discretionary authority to allow the wild tribes to remove deadwood from particular areas of forests, but it was believed that under the arrangement proposed no such necessity would arise.

2. The recommendations of the Forest Commission in this matter were approved in Government Resolution No. 6303, dated 27th August 1889, but it was not found practicable to introduce at once the system of departmental fellings. It was subsequently held that cuttings by contractors were equally convenient, and that the privilege of collecting deadwood allowed to the wild tribes should be gradually reduced. Subsequently it was pointed in Government Resolution No. 5885, dated 23rd June 1894, that the fellings are now so widely distributed in Thana that there is probably no longer any reason for continuing the privilege of collecting deadwood, that the system is open to gross abuse and can be justified only under special circumstances when its withdrawal would cause serious hardship and inconvenience and a special report was called for. In the report which was furnished it was stated that the forest working plan now being carried out in Thana provides more fully for the supply of local wants than any in India, that there is not a forest village more than 4 miles from a cutting, and that the privilege has developed into a trade in certain places for the purpose of which it is necessary to cut and burn within the most productive forest accessible, but has practically ceased elsewhere. It was at the same time stated that the system of cuttings has enormously increased the demand for labour, and that in fact it is necessary to bring in men from the Surat and other districts to work in the fellings, the labour in the Thana District being insufficient. The experiment of stopping the privilege was first tried in Salsette, where however fees had been levied on head-loads, and it was reported to be successful.

3. On the statements above referred to, it appeared to the Governor in Council that the time had come for abolishing the privilege exercised by the wild tribes of taking deadwood from the forests for sale and the privilege exercised by other people of taking it on payment of 8 annas a cart-load, and orders were given accordingly in Government Resolution No. 5199, dated 3rd July 1896. The privilege of the inhabitants of forest villages to take deadwood for home consumption has not been interfered with. It was at the same time directed that the programme of cuttings should be carried out in its entirety so that there might be no ground for complaint of insufficiency of supplies at any places.

4. The further reports now received however lead the Governor in Council to doubt whether the members of the wild tribes will be so fully employed in the coupes as was supposed. In particular it appears that they are engaged in that class of work only part of the year and during the rest of the year many of them may have but very slender means of livelihood if deprived of the privilege above described. Government, after the most detailed and careful inquiry, have come to the conclusion that the abolition of that privilege may press unduly on numbers of persons belonging to these wild tribes who have hitherto earned their living to a considerable extent by the collection and sale for fuel of deadwood, and that this result is specially undesirable in a season like the present when owing to the deficiency in the rainfall and other causes the prices of food-grains are materially above the ordinary rates, and consequently the poorer classes can ill-afford to bear any reduction of their scanty income. The Governor in Council is therefore in the interest of the wild tribes willing to modify the order of 3rd July last and to allow them for the present to take head-loads of deadwood from the forests for sale as well as for bona-fide home consumption subject to the conditions—

(1) that it has been and up to July last was the custom in the particular tract to remove and sell such head-loads ;

(2) that the firewood is not to be taken from closed forests ;

(3) that the privilege if abused to the detriment of the forests and the living tree-growth will be taken away.

This modification of the former order is for the present temporary only and will merely hold good until 1st November 1897. Whether it should then be made permanent will depend on the reports received from the local officers as to the result of its operation.

5. It has been suggested that a fee should be levied for each head-load of deadwood taken out of the forests for sale. This suggestion does not commend itself to Government. The burden would probably fall on the vendors, who are not well able to bear it, and a scheme of this kind could not be worked except at the cost of considerable additional establishment and very great friction and trouble. Fees could not be levied for firewood taken from occupied numbers or villages, and in most cases if the carter and seller alleged that his firewood was taken from such numbers or villages, it would be impossible to disprove his assertion.

6. The Forest Department should establish depots for the sale of firewood in the larger villages and towns where the demand is considerable and the supply is now chiefly supplied by the wild tribes. Persons belonging to the wild tribes should be encouraged to bring firewood to these depots and should be paid in cash on the spot for the wood brought at the market rate at which they sell to individuals (if a lower price is given they will not take the wood to the depot), and the Forest Department can arrange to obtain departmentally or from the coupe contractors the larger and better sort of firewood for which there is a demand. For the small branches of 2 inches and under in diameter taken from the coupes, whether by the wild tribes or other private persons, no payment need be made to the contractors. The public are under the contracts entitled to take such wood free of charge.

7. As regards the cart-load privilege on payment of an eight-annas fee per cart the reports received show that its abrogation need involve no real hardship and all the local officers are averse to such a measure. The people who now get cart-loads will have to procure the firewood they require by different means and possibly at somewhat enhanced expense, but this in itself does not constitute a sufficient ground for perpetuating a privilege to which valid objection exists. It is however essential on this account that arrangements should at once be made by the Land Revenue and Forest Department officers to provide depots for the sale of firewood, large and small, at places where it is needed, until private enterprise steps in and meets the local wants.

SIR FRANCIS JEUNE, on December 1, granted a divorce to Mr. Frank William Brookman, an artist, by reason of the adultery of Mrs. Brookman with the co-respondent, Dr. Conrad William Lockyer, who had professionally attended her. The jury assessed the damages at £1,000.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

THE Indian Troop service Transport Victoria, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details consisting of 35 officers, 13 ladies, and 9 children, 1,224 non-commissioned officers and men, 40 women and 90 children. The following is the list of officers.

Brig-Surg Lt-Col R C Eaton, A M Staff	Lieut G B Roney Dougal Som L I
Surg Lt-Col and Mrs J C Dorman and 2 children, A M Staff	Lieut W L R Ameshbury, D A C G
Major and Mrs N P Fowell and child, R A	Lieut W A Fisher, I S Corps
Surg-Major and Mrs B T McCreery and 2 children, A M Staff	Lieut F H Goldthorp, 3rd P Cavalry
Surg-Major and Mrs E D Farmur Bringhurst, A M Staff	Lieut W J Mitchell, 24th Bo I
Surg-Capt A F Alexander, A M Staff	Lieut W N Hay, 29th Bo I
Capt N W Cuthbeatson, R Highlanders	Lieut P L Grove, Cheshire Regt
Capt and Mrs E F H McSwiney and 2 children, I S Corps	Lieut J A Thicknesse, Som L I
Surg-Capt and Mrs W T Mould, A M Staff	Lieut C D Field, 18th Hussars
Capt and Mrs C Tritton, 25th Bo Infantry	Lieut and Rdg Mr W E Munnoney, 18th Hussars
Capt G H L Buchannan, Shrop L I	Lieut A J Welch, K O S Borderers
Capt and Mrs R W H Ronaldson, High L I	2nd-Lieut H W B Trench, Oxford L I
Capt M Lachlan, R A	2nd-Lieut C F G Lang, S Stafford
Capt C B Jervois Edwards, D C L I	2nd-Lieut E H S L Chamier, R A
Capt G B Wallace, 2nd Essex Regt	Lieut and Qr-Mr Dwyer, R I Rifles
Capt I A Harrison, I S Corps	Miss F E Walton, I N Service
Capt D Mackworth, R W Surrey	Miss Stephenson, sister-in-law of Capt Brinden, R A
Lieut J S Richardson, 3 M H C	Widow of Capt G F A Gavin 6th Bo Cavalry
Lieut P K Wood, R I Fus	Sister-in-law of Capt Boxer, Dorset Regt
	Wife of Lieut F Woodall and child, R Sussex

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following Officers of the Army Medical Staff have been placed under orders for duty in this country, and are posted to the Commands noted :—Punjab Command.—Surgeon-Captaint L. T. M. Nash and Surgeon-Lieutenant J. M. Buist. Bombay Command.—Surgeon-Captain M. P. Holt and Surgeon-Lieutenant C. K. Morgan.

MAJOR A. H. ABERCROMBIE, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been selected for the appointment of 2nd-in-command of the 2nd Battalion, vice Frere, retired.

2ND-LIEUTENANT J. M. BRUCE, 45th Sikhs, is transferred to the 31st P. I. as Officiating Wing Officer.

IT is notified that the General Order granting special privilege leave to Officers and subordinates of the Suakin Force, will remain in force until the 31st December 1897.

THE following Officers are permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant-Colonels E. Balfe, J. A. G's Department, H. Mason, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, A. Batten, 2nd P. C., H. Farrant, 11th M. I. and D. Robertson, Staff Corps, Major Vivian, 38th B. I.; Captains H. Room, 7th Bombay Cavalry, F. Macdonald S. C., H. Comins, 1st B. I., F. Duncan, 23rd B. I., D. Macintyre, 1-2 Gurkhas and C. Whyte, 17th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenants R. Phillips, 2nd Sikhs, F. Forteath, 3rd Bombay Infantry, W. Bourut, 10th B. I., A. Riach, R. E., and R. Bentinck, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

THE TAYLOR CARRINGTON COMPANY

"EAST LYNNE" will be produced at the Tivoli Theatre to-night and Miss Ella Carrington will appear in a character that is eminently suited to her ability as an emotional actress. Mr. Charlie Taylor will furnish another proof of his versatility by appearing as Captain Levison, and the full strength of the Company will be called into requisition in order to produce this favourite play. On Christmas night there will be no performance, but the theatre will be re-opened on Boxing Night for the production of a Special Holiday Bill "My Sweetheart."

THE PENSIONERS' FETE.

MAJOR CAHUSAC Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, writes to us :—

Would you kindly notify that the Pensioners' Fete will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday the 16th January 1897.

Tea will laid for the families of all European Naval and Military Pensioners at 5-30 p.m. ; at 6 p.m. each Pensioner's child (14 years of age and under) will receive a Christmas present from the Christmas Tree, which will be placed on the Organ Platform in the Hall ; at 7 p.m. a dinner will be provided for the Pensioners.

Applications for tickets of admission for Pensioners, their families, and friends, should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Town Hall, between the 7th and 15th January 1897. After the latter date no tickets will be issued. Invitations will be sent to all subscribers.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

C. P. COTTON.

THE following final forecast of the outturn of the Cotton Crop of the Central Provinces for the Season 1896, by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, is officialy published :—

The latest reports show that the area sown this season is approximately 75,000 acres in excess of last year's area. There has then been a material recovery from the decline that followed on the damage sustained by this crop during the cycle of wet years. The estimated area under crop is 615,651 acres, which is only 3 per cent. less than the average of the ten preceding years, *viz.*, 632,809 acres.

2. Prospects have deteriorated since I submitted my last report two months ago. The season has been one of very exceptional. The rainfall of September was very light, and in many districts, entirely of local character. Eight districts, including the important cotton-growing tracts of Nimar and Wardha, received no rain, or absolutely insignificant amounts during that month, while October was rainless throughout the Provinces. Apart from this, an examination of the records of temperature and humidity made by the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Nagpur, indicates that the mean temperature of September and October was from 2 to 3 degrees in excess of the average mean temperature of the three previous years. The humidity was also greatly in defect. The result has been that the soil has dried up with unwonted rapidity, and the plants have failed to bloom freely. The damage has naturally been greater in the poore high-lying soils, which drain rapidly or are very little retentive of moisture. The crop is grown for the most part on such soils in the Northern districts and the east of the Provinces, and the district estimates for these tracts range between 5 and 8 annas. But the crop is of relatively small importance in these districts. In Nimar where a good deal of poor soil is devoted to cotton, the outturn has been taken at 10 annas, for a fairly good yield in the richer lands has compensated in a measure for the losses on the less favourably situated fields. In the Nagpur country, including the Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara, where the crop is of most importance, the yield varies between 10 and 12 annas. The district estimates of Wardha and Chanda have been slightly raised by me from 8 and 10 to 10 and 12 annas respectively. In the Arvi tahsil of the former district, as also in the fertile Katol tahsil of Nagpur, the crop is said to be very fairly one. For the Provinces as a whole, I am disposed to accept 10 annas as the probable outturn. The estimated yield is 86,185 bales of 400 lbs., which is 19 per cent. less than in 1895, although there is an increase of 14 per cent. in the area under the crop.

3. The amount available for export, while less than last year, should, it is anticipated, exceed that of the seasons immediately preceding that favourable year. The traffic is at present fairly brisk. From the 1st October up to date 3,945 bales of 3½ cwts. have been exported, as compared with 1,472,409 and 6,481 in the years 1893, 1894 and 1895.

4. The quality of this year's cotton is said to be good, but at present prices have not reached the pitch of last year, when, owing to the comparative failure of the crop in America, they were singularly favourable.

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are summarised in the following general remarks.—Weather clear and very cold. Prospects of spring crops are generally fair, but more rain is required, especially in Hoshangabad, where the crops are withering, but would be slightly improved if rain fell. Harvesting of autumn crops approaching completion. Fodder generally sufficient, but insufficient in Hoshangabad. Some relief works started in Raipur district. The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in districts from which reports have been received are as follows—Saugor 3,185, Jubbulpore 5,440, Narsinghpur 1,062, Nimar 494, Betul 1,091, Wardha 269, Nagpur 5,489, Bhandara 4,343, Balaghat 3,286 ; of these 6,248 were gratuitously relieved ; 13,800 people were also employed on railway and other ordinary work in Saugor and Jubbulpore. The price of the staple grain regulating famine wage was in Hoshangabad, Nagpur, and Bhandara 10, in Mandla and Nimar 9½, and in Betul 11.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns of the new cases of bubonic fever for the twenty-four hours ending, yesterday, at 10 a.m., are the highest yet recorded. They are as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
A—Ward (Fort and Colaba)	3	2
B—Ward (Mandvi)	9	6
C—Ward (Bholeshwar)	18	5
D—Ward (Girgaum)	8	2
E—Ward (Kamathipura and Byculla)	34	13
F—Ward (Parel)	5	1
G—Ward (Mahim and Worli	8	2
Arthur Road Hospital	0	5
Parsee Hospital	0	1
Total	85	37

This abnormal increase is traced to the condition of the weather. The theory that the outbreak is due to the state of drains has received a rude

temporary sheds might be erected to accommodate the sick, and not that a new city would be started on the ground.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said that he had occasion to measure the ground at Parel as it was at one time required for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and he was in a position to state that about 250 sheds or huts, each measuring 10 feet by 10, could be constructed on it. They might make a start in that humble way, and if the experiment were to succeed, they might adopt the suggestion made by Mr. Dharamsi and accommodate men in sheds erected at Matunga and other places by the side of the railway lines. Each of these huts would cost on an average about Rs. 50.

Mr. Dharamsi said that these segregation camps should beconstructed at the cost of the Municipality and no communityought to be called upon to pay for them. He suggested that the Municipal Commissioner would do well to place himself, in the first place, in communication with Government, and if Government were to allow to put up 250 huts on their ground at Parel, the Corporation might then be asked to construct those huts at their expense.

The Municipal Commissioner said that a small experimental camp might be put up, and if the leaders of the various communities could induce the men to go to that camp, he felt convinced that there could be no difficulty in putting up some more huts. He was in hearty sympathy with everything that had fallen from the members of the deputation, and would be too glad to adopt their recommendation and put up a few huts tentatively and leave it to the leaders of the different communities to induce their co-religionists to go to and utilise the camp.

Mr Cotton thanked the Municipal Commissioner for his promised hearty co-operation and thedeputation then withdrew

COMPLAINT AGAINST COOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have recently suffered a great calamity by the loss of my beloved grandchild Hirabai. In addition to this misfortune I am suffering the greatest annoyance at the hands of the Municipality. I can quite understand the necessity for disinfecting a dwelling house in which any suspicious case of a contagious disease has occurred, but the Municipality ought to see that this is done without causing annoyance to the inmates. No sooner my grandchild died the Municipal coolies, whose very shadow is enough to contaminate an orthodox Hindu like myself, like vultures swooped down upon my house, burnt my bedding, threw about the furniture, dug up the flooring, and, in short, behaved as if they were my lords and I their servant. In my hall a huge fire was lighted inwhich sulphur and tar are being burnt. Similar fires are also burning outside the house. I have taken refuge with my large family in the *mala* (garret). We are actually dying with the offensive smoke in which we are enveloped. Many members of my family are suffering from cough, headache and vomiting. I assure you Sir, you would prefer to pass a month in the very worse, dungeon rather than five minutes in my house. The most eminent men pay respect to my old age, but the coolies who have taken possession of my house treat me as if I were one of themselves. The European Inspector and the Parsee doctor who called at my house behaved towards me consistently with the respectable social position I hold. They are very courteous, but the coolies are insolent, they are insulting the female members and even myself. I am told some coolies were severely rib-roasted at Mandvi. I can only say that they full well deserved the treatment. To fumigate a house whilst people live in is very cruel. The Municipality can do this after the inmates have removed, but how can they do so in a second. If such arbitrary, procedure is followed, I can assure you Bombay will be altogether deserted.—Yours, &c.,

NANA BAPUJI KALE.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

THIRD NOTICE.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

This well-known firm, who are purveyors to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, have most completely replenished all their departments. Their Purveying Department is just now full of all new stores, wines, spirits, English and French confectionery, fruits, sweets and table delicacies. They have a good many sorts of Tom Smith's crackers. Their stock of all new kinds of toys is well worth a visit. Besides this they have some juvenile tricycles suitable for children of all age. They have some pretty and elegant designs in gold, silver and diamond jewellery. Their stock of plush and leather articles suitable for presentation is large and varied. There are many other articles to be seen in glass, Dresden, majorica, porcelain for presentation. The electro-plated Department is also well stocked with many articles of rich designs and fine finish with the best plating.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.

Mr. Edulji Pestonji, of 37, Bazaar Gate Street, is the Bombay agent for Messrs. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company, Limited. At the present moment,when the bubonic fever is mocking at Merry Xmas and the people are fleeing from their homes, the safety of valuables left behind can be assured by securing them with Chubb's burglar and thief resisting locks and and safes. These will save all the expens of depositing goods in banks or entrusting them in private hands. In the purchase of watches especially the penny wise and pound foolish policy is in vogue. Watches are bought which are mere trinkets, and are extremely susceptible to climatic changes. They often "catch cold," and are frequently laid up with paralysis of the hands. It would therefore be very economical to pay a visit to Chubb's Mart, where watches can be had by the celebrated maker, John Jones, which last a life-time and remain always in sound health and working order. Parents or relatives could perhaps give no better present for their dear ones, who have passed their recent examinations, than a watch by John Jones. There are also very pretty gold watch chains of various designs and excellent taste. On behalf of Messrs. Chubb and Sons, Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee is sending out a neat card case, a pocket calendar, with durable writing tablet at the back, and a penholder and paper-knife combined.

MESSRS. A. BHICAJEE AND COMPANY.

The emporium of Indian art and manufacture of Messrs. A. Bhicajee and Company on the Apollo Bunder has a special fascination for every Anglo-Indian and globe-trotter from the time he sets his foot on Indian soil. On entering the shop the visitor finds himself in the midst of the most fascinating articles artistically and tastefully arranged, including valuable shawls made from the finest shawl-wool of the Thibet goats, unique specimens of historic ancient and modern-Indian arms, ivory and woodcarvings, work-boxes of various sizes and shapes for which Gujrat is justly famous, Cutch silver-ware of the latest and improved patterns richly chased, metal and marble Buddhas, Indian carpets, carved wooden screens and a host of other articles, mementoes and keep-sakes of India most suitable for gifts to friends and children here and at home. In the most prominent section is seen a very rare and choice collection of gold jewellery set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and other precious stones. The section comprising the Indian art and manufacture stands unrivalled for quality, finish, and price. Messrs. A. Bhicajee and Company employ their own workmen in almost every branch of their work, and especially silver-ware, and hence the establishment is being considered reputedly cheap. The most interesting feature of the show this year is a very large silver bowl, perhaps the largest ever turned out on this side of India, and is a most suitable ornamentation for the hall of a Raja or a Nawab's palace. It is richly chased and stands forty inches in height. The centre of the bowl represents an Indian race-course with railings, race-stand and everything complete, while the narrow neck faithfully represents the feats of daring *shikaries* in a most exciting lion and tiger hunt in an Indian jungle. The lid is surmounted with a *sadhu* standing with one foot on the ground and the face turned towards the sky wholly engrossed in solemn meditation with rosaries in both the hands, pouring his soul in gratitude to his Great Maker. The workmanship is so excellent and richly chased to a fault that the visitor is at once impressed with the extent to which an Indian workman under able guidance can improve and reflect credit to his country. There is perhaps no better place from which to select a unique present at this time of the year than the establishment of Messrs. A. Bhicajee and Company.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harrington Road, London, England.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT RAJKOT.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

It was a sure sign of the growing popularity of the cause of the educational enthusiasts to see the number who flocked to the Memorial Institute last Saturday, to witness the Distribution of Prizes to the students of the Barton Female Training College. The interesting function was performed by Colonel Hunter, Political Agent. The chiefs, in their gala dresses, resplendent with jewels, added much to the picturesqueness of the scene. A subdued murmur announced the arrival of the Political Agent, who was conducted to the dais by Miss Corkeng the Lady Superintendent and Mr. Turkhud Educational Inspector. As he took his seat some prettily dressed little ones sang a welcome ode in Guzerati, at the conclusion of which Mr. Turkhud greeted the guests in most felicitous terms, and briefly described the work being done at the Barton Female Training College. Miss Corkeng then addressed the audience as follows :—

Colonel Hunter, Your Highnesses, Chiefs and Minis sters of Kathiawar, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Before proceeding to read a report of work of this Institution, allow me, Colonel Hunter, to tender you, on behalf of the students and staff of this College, our grateful thanks for your kindness in consenting to preside, amid your numerous engagements, at this distribution to-day. We had hoped His Excellency Lord Sandhwist would honour us by presiding on the occasion, and it was with much regret we heard of the unavoidable alteration in his plans : the regret was however tempered with satisfaction on learning that his place at this function would be filled by Colonel Hunter, to whom we are able to extend a two-fold welcome. First, in his capacity of Political Agent and representative of Her Gracious Majesty, and secondly as the President of our College Committee. It is not necessary for me to eulogize him in his former capacity, for all present know how ably he fills the important post, but I would here take the opportunity of tendering him our warmest thanks for the practical sympathy he has shown us as President of the College Committee. Our grateful thanks are also due to the Thakor Saheb of Palitana, to whose generosity we are indebted for the handsome prizes shortly to be presented. This will be a red-letter day in many a humble life and amongst the good wishes and congratulations received by the Thakor Saheb there are none more loyal and sincere than those offered by his countrywomen, whom he has so kindly remembered to-day. Their prayer is that he may live long to enjoy the distinction, which her Majesty has been pleased to confer on him through her representative the Political Agent. The first girl's school in Kathiawar was opened in 1837 ; from that date female education continued to develop till in 1885 there were as many as 55 girls schools in the province. Of these, 4 were under mistresses trained at the Ahmedabad F. T. College. But it was felt that these schools would not reach their full development till trained mistresses became the rule and not the exception in girls schools, for the people were naturally reluctant to place their daughters under male teachers : to provide for this want and to carry on the great work begun in 1837 a Female Training College was necessary. Happily at this time the chiefs of Kathiawar, who were desirous of showing their appreciation of the services of the retiring Political Agent, Colonel Barton, accordingly raised a large memorial fund, and, with the permission of Government, resolved to devote it to the foundation of a female training college in Rajkot, and to perpetuate Colonel Barton's memory by associating his name with the foundation. The Barton female training college which to-day has the honor of welcoming so many illustrious guests was opened in December 1885. Since its establishment the number of girls' schools in Kathiawar has increased to 85. Five canditates were admitted at the foundation, and under Miss Spencer, the late Lady Superintendent, with whom the prosperity of this college will always be associated, it steadily grew, and is I hope still continuing its useful mission withsuccess. Up to the present date 65 stipendiary students have been admitted, of these 43 have been sent out as teachers, 2 resigned, 2 died while under training, and 18 are at present in the College, Those women who are not desirous of taking up work as mistresses, but who wish to continue their studies beyond the ordinary vernacularlar school code, are admitted as Non-stipendiary students ; up to the present date 22 such admissions have been made. At the last Annual Examination 23 students were presented for examination, of these 10 were in the 1st year's course and all passed, 4 were in the 2nd year's course and passed with 1st class certificate 9 were in the 3rd year's course and passed with 1st class certificate. Last year we had equally good results, the passes being cent per cent. Our grateful thanks are due to all the members of the Examination Committee for the trouble they took in conducting the Examination. I would here record our indebtedness to Miss Goldney for kindly examining the Needlework. Her inspection of the same was most thorough and she won the hearts of the students by the encouraging remarks she made relative to their progress in Needlework. To enable the students to obtain a practical knowledge of teaching, a Practising School was opened in connection with this College. The number on the rolls of the Practising School is at present 149. All the teachers in the Practising School are females, and I think this is an advantage appreciated by the parents, for the average age of the girls in the 6th standard this year is 16. That this is a great victory will be recognized by all who know that in Kathiawar the Hindu daughter is generally withdrawn from school at the age of eleven. At the last annual examination eighty girls were presented for examination, of these sixty-nine, viz., 86·25 per cent. The physical drill, for the introduction of which we are indebted to Mr. Turkhud, our Educational Inspector, is greatly enjoyed by the children, and has been an important factor in making the Practising School popular. The year under report has brought us our share of joys and sorrows. I think all will agree in saying that the former have come to us in such large proportion as to dwarf the latter. Still I cannot pass on to the brighter side of the picture without alluding to the regret with which we said goodbye to Colonel Hancock, the late President of the College Committee, to whose warm sympathy and ready support we were at all times indebted. Another of our friends, Mrs. MacClelland, has also said farewell to the shores of India. Though she may never revisit the scenes of her arduous labours her name will always be gratefully associated in Kathiawar with the pioneers of female education. We have hitherto been in the receipt of Rs 115 per mensem for stipends, I am glad to say we have received a substantial increase to this sum, as eight more States have generously promised to contribute a scholarship of Rs. 5 each per mensem. The 31 scholarships come from the following states : 2 each from Junagadh, Navanagar, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra and Gondal ; 1 each from Porbander, Palitana, Wankaner, Limdi, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Wala, Lakhtar, Sayela, Chuda, Muli, Lathi Bajana, Manawadher, Jaffrabad, Jasdan Nagamwalla of Bhilkah, Thana, Deoli, Kotda, Sangana, Virpur, and Patdi. The most important change which has been made in the constitution of the college this year is the introduction of a General Boarding House for the students. Hitherto they had been in the habit of preparing the meals themselves, or of keeping an elderly female relative with them to do the duty. It was found practically impossible to exercise any supervision over their diet, etc., and the consequence was the majority practised rigid economy at the expense of their health. To alter this state of things with the kind co-operation of Colonel Hunter and Mr. Turkhud a scheme for a General Boarding House was formed and brought into effect from July last. That the new regime has been a success is proved by the fact that some of the students have gained from 6 to 7lbs, in 2 months. Not only are we indebted to Mr. Turkhud for furthering our interests in Kathiawar, as no one but he (in his position of Educational Father of the Province could do) but also for interesting kind friends at home on our behalf. The practical result of this was a handsome present of 10 lovely wall pictures, sent out to us at the beginning of the year by Lady Hobhouse, and other ladies of the National Indian Association. The building in which the college is located wasso riginally occupied by the school of art ; it has been adapted, as well as possible, to meet our wants, but I trust I may be allowed to point out that there is still room for great improvement. All the College classes have to be accommodated in one hall, and the Practising School consists of two rooms only, in one of which more than 100 children have to be accommodated. That the present accommodation would not always suffice was evidently foreseen, for Colonel Nutt when addressing a few remarks at the opening of this College 11 years ago, said,—"I feel persuaded that the day is not far distant when a very different style of building will be urgently required, a College which shall be a College in fact as well as in name, and which shall be worthy not only of the honored name which it bears, but of the great cause which it represents and advocates." Since our last Prize Distribution there have been many changes in the constitution of our teaching staff. Mr. Premchand Shah who had filled the post of Head Master since the foundation of the College and who was Miss Spencer's right-hand in organizing this important work has received well-merited promotion and is now continuing his praise-worthy efforts on behalf of the spread of female education in the new sphere of Sub Deputy Educational Inspector of the Gohilvad Prant. His place here is now filled by Mr. Manekla1 N. Shah, who has shown by his untiring zeal that he is a worthy successor to Mr. Premchand. Mr. Popat K. Shah has also received a promotion, and in his place we have Mr. Mangalji H. Oza, the 1st Hops Medallist in Kathiawar. Though Mr. Mangalji has been with us only a short time I have no hesitation in saying he is a thorough and earnest teacher, and a great addition to the College Staff. Kashibai Jaishanker, who had been Head Mistress of the Practising School for 8 years availed herself of a vacancy in her native place and left us early in the year. I attribute the prosperity of the Practising School to the energy with which she performed her duties and to the sympathy which she extended to all her Assistant Teachers. Her place is now filled by Javalbai Dhanji an industrious and capable teacher. After the Guzerati translation of this report has been read, with your permission the children will go through a short programme.

The programme that followed, and which consisted of different songs and drills, was warmly applauded. The guests appeared to be struck by the little girls' bright faces and evident enjoyment of their own musical efforts. Among so many interesting items as a Wand Drill, Scarf Drill, March with water chatties, etc. it would be difficult to say which received most applause. But the graceful manner in which the chatties were balanced, and the miniature Fire drill performed to the stirring strains of the "Royal Fusiliers" quite (in vulgar parlance) brought down the house. The kindergarten song with actions "See the Farmer," which was rendered in Guzerati was also warmly applauded, and when the mites squatted down and sang a Grinding song to a weird Indian tune the realism of the scene so "fetched" the audience that their plandits drowned the planoforte accompaniment.

Miss. Hunter, with her customary grace, kindly presented the prizes to the prize-winners, after which Colonel Hunter addressed a few well-weighed remarks to the guests. He said :—

Your Highness, Chiefs and Ministers of Kathiawar, Mr. Turkhud, Miss Corkeng, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I have listened to Miss Corkeng's eloquent address with much interest and satisfaction, not because she has paid me so many underserved compliments, but because it is a record of good work, showing two successive years of cent per cent. passes, which is as satisfactory to me as it is creditable to Miss Corkeng and her staff. There are 2 Institutions in Kathiawar which had to contend with great difficulties at their birth, the Rajkumar College, and this Institution for training female teachers. Mr. Waddington told me yesterday how suspiciously the education of the sons of native chiefs was viewed. The education of women was a still greater innovation. Both these Institutions depended upon the first superintendents for their success, and the Barton Female Training College has been no less happy than the other in its Lady Superintendents. Miss Spencer was, we all know, a mother to the students. Miss Corkeng has not only gained their affection also but has secured the sympathy of the Chiefs and their representatives ; conclusive evidence of this is seen in the fact that eight of the Chiefs have spontaneously offered a scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem each. When a man is ready to put his hand in his pocket he is sincere. Miss Corkeng has also succeeded in evoking a personal interest from the representatives by inviting them to see for themselves the working of the Institution. Formerly whenever some outlay was wanted for this Institution it was necessary to apply what I may term the 'Agency Squeeze.' Recently to my surprise the committee without any persuasions voted a sum of Rs. 5,500 for new roof to the building, and other improvements. During a recent inspection of the Institution I noticed the cleanliness, order, and contentment of the women, and what always accompanies such conditions good health. There are several encouraging circumstances in Miss Corkeng's report. One is that there have been 22 admissions of non stipendiary students, showing that some of the women are seeking knowledge for its own sake. Another still more important matter is that the average age in the 6th class of the Practising School is 16. This shows that the parents are realizing the necessity of delaying the marriage of their daughters until their constitutions are mature enough to stand the demands and responsibility of maternity. You have hardly done justice enough to the Physical Drill which you have brought to such a state of perfection. There is no doubt that the women's and children's mental powers are improved by bodily excercise, and you produce thereby a "mens sana in corpore sano," or, in more homely terms "All work and no play makes Laxmi a dull girl." Our thanks are due to the Thakor Saheb Sir Mansinhji for providing the funds for the prizes on this occasion and to Miss Corkeng for providing us with such a graceful entertainment, which, though it seems simple and is soon over, represents a great deal of trouble and patience in drilling the girls. Miss Corkeng has acknowledged Mr. Turkhud's sympathy and assistance. I have more reason than anyone else to realize his enthusiasm for education for he has lately submitted an agenda paper of educational questions of such formidable dimensions that I have not yet screwed up the courage to tackle it. To those of you, if there are any, who still view female education with suspicion, I would say that the love of knowledge is one of the forces of nature which must be reckoned with. It may be controlled and directed, but it cannot be resisted, and when that force is represented by the female sex, I need not advise you, if you value place, to come to terms with it. Even such parsee ladies have been in the habit of having their own way, and it is possible that the Hindus in naming their daughters after their beautiful rivers intended to symbolize their gentle but irresistible influence.

Mr. Turkhud offered a vote of thanks to the Political Agent for the trouble he had taken in presiding, and to the many friends, chief of whom was Mr. Motichand Tulsi, for the invaluable help given on every occasion by them.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem in Guzerati.

DISTRAINT FOR RENT.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. P. R. Desai, of Ratnagiri to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department Bombay :—

Sir,—I have the honour respectfully to request that you will be so good as to place this letter before His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for the favour of early consideration.

1. By section 150 (clause c.) of the Land Revenue Code, Bombay, Act V of 1879, the Collector is authorized to sell the moveable property of a defaulter for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. Under this authority he often sells the whole of the moveable property belonging to a defaulter including the produce of his land, leaving sometimes little or nothing for the maintenance and support of the defaulter and his family who live one way or another only upon the cultivation of land.

2. It is, I think, needless to say that even in ordinary circumstances the adoption of such a step for the recovery of Government dues is, I respectfully submit, open to much objection as it often reduces the agriculturist defaulter to misery and poverty. And particularly in hard times like the present, when the stock of food grain is generally found to be insufficient all over the Presidency, owing to the failure of crops, this objection becomes the more serious and calls for early consideration.

3. I am not unaware of the fact that under the existing law the implements of husbandry and such cattle as are necessary to earn his living and also seed-grain belonging to an agriculturist defaulter cannot legally be sold for the realization of Government demands, but the relief, if any, which this concession is likely to afford will be but as a drop in the bucket of the present difficulties which the defaulter has to face during the present season of scarcity which has already, in some parts of the Presidency, developed into a famine.

4. I do not wish to pursue this subject at any great length. All I respectfully venture to say (and I hope, I shall not incur the risk of His Excellency's displeasure for so doing), is that the time has come for considering whether a concession in addition to those mentioned in para 3 of his letter might not be made in favour of an agriculturist defaulter by directing the collector to exempt, as a temporary measure from distraint or sale of so much of the produce of the land as he may think necessary for the subsistence of the defaultery his family and for such of his cattle as are necessary for agricultural purposes till the next harvest. I understand that such a course has already been adopted by the Government of the North Western Provinces so far as the exemption of money decrees by judicial officers in those provinces is concerned and it seems to me that His Excellency would confer a great boon upon the agriculturist defaulter in this Presidency if His Excellency should be pleased to follow the same course here.

6. The course I have adopted in addressing this letter to Government is perhaps not usual ; if so, the importance of the subject in hand is my excuse for so doing.

7. Please be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.—I have &c.

P. R. Desai,
Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri.
Ratnagiri, Dec. 23.

The policy of the Government of India regarding local levies in the Gilgit Agency bids fair to prove a marked success. The detachments of Imperial Service troops formerly quartered at Astor and on the road between Bunji and Chilas have already been withdrawn by the military authorities and replaced under the orders of the British Agent by levy posts recruited from men of the country. A further extension of this system should prove very advantageous to both the civil and military communities of the Agency.

A conference of Nonconformists was held at the Memorial Hall, on Dec. 1, to consider the Education Question. The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers presided, and, on the motion of Dr. M'Gaw, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, a resolution was passed declaring that the present system of sectarian education in elementary schools and training colleges inflicted serious injustice on Nonconformists and others. Dr. Parker proposed another resolution, demanding the separation of elementary education from sectarian control and teaching in all schools aided by the State. This was also adopted, as well as another, calling for the establishment of unsectarian School Boards.

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT PATTAN.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, presided, yesterday afternoon, at the function of distributing prizes to the successful students of the Pattan High and Vernacular schools.

The spacious compound of the Pattan High School, was gaily decorated with flags, buntings, and festoons for the occasion, mainly through the exertions of its teachers.

Her Highness the Maharani Sahib, came to the Pattan High School, at about 4-20 p.m., and was immediately followed by his Highness the Maharaja Sahib and princes. Among the others present were :—Shrimant Sampatrao, Mr. and Mrs. French, Messrs. Lynn, Usufali, the Mankaris, the Khangi officers, and the Elite of the city, and the local officers. With his Highness's permission, Mr. G. N. Kazi, the Head Master of the Pattan High School, called upon the reciters of the school to begin. After they had gone through their programme, the boys and girls of the local Vernacular schools played their part. The last song, the 'Garba,' elicited applause from the whole assembly, while Wordsworth's, "We are Seven" was also admired. This over, his Highness the Maharaja Sahib, gave away prizes to the successful boys and girls, and as the durbar was to be held soon after, his highness got up, and was accompanied to the gate by the Suba', the head master, and the inspector of Vernacular schools, While leaving the compound, his Highness was good enough to address himself to the head master to the following effect :—"Things passed off very well. I have little time at my disposal now, but I will visit your school one day during my sojourn here." His Highness was then pleased to order that all the schools be closed for two days in honour of the occasion. After their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani and princes, left the European ladies and gentlemen, expressed their satisfaction at the performance to Mr. Kazi, who had been to the gate to see them off. In fact all the visitors followed the events with evident interest, and left the place much pleased, with what they saw.

The report upon the working of the high school, during the school year, which has just closed, was taken as read as his Highness the Gaekwar had very little time at command.

The following is the substance of the report :—The high school is in a very flourishing condition in as much as the number of boys on the register during the scholastic year, ranged between 190 and 210, and is therefore an improvement upon that of the previous year. It attracted a large number of boys from its feeder-schools at Visnagar, Kadi, and Sidhpur, and should the local supply from the Vernacular school be suitable, the school will shortly have a accession of numerical strength, which will evidently prove its popularity and dissemination of the benefits of English education throughout the whole province of Kadi. The teachers of the school are to be congratulated on having achieved a higher percentage of passes than that of last year. The result of the Matric and U. S. F. examinations is not yet out. Still, it must be said here, that so many as fourteen pupils have been presented at the Matric, and ten at the U. S. F. Examination. The drawing class has passed nine boys out of eleven prepared for the First Grade Examination, and three of the nine carry off each a prize—a result that reflects credit on the Pattan High School. The gymnasium was fairly attended, while cricket, also, is beginning to have a hold upon several of the students. Thus, along with the mental training, physical education is receiving a fair share of attention. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib was pleased to sanction a decent sum for gymnasium prizes during the year under review. A suitable sum for prizes for proficiency in drawing would be a very welcome boon. The boarding-house, in connection with the school needs to be well equipped for the benefit of boys from the mofussil, e.g., Visnagar, Kadi, Sidhpur, and Mehsana

IMITATION OF WRAPPER.

COURT OF APPEAL.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Justice Lindley, and Lord Justice A. L. Smith.)

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) VS. THE CHEMISTS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED), AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against a decision by Mr Justice Kekewich, reported in the *Times* of July 3. The plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling meat extract in wrappers similar to those used by the plaintiffs, and from passing off meat extract sold by the defendants as meat extract sold by the plaintiffs. The defendant company was incorporated in April, 1893, and subsequently acquired several businesses in and about Bradford, Yorkshire, including Goodall's Drug Stores and the Liebig Medicated Wine Company (Limited). In the course of their business they sold meat extract. The plaintiffs' case was that they were generally known as the "Liebig Company," and that when customers went to the defendant company's shops and asked for the "Liebig Company's" extract of meat or beef they were supplied with the defendants' article and not the plaintiffs', though the customers intended to buy the plaintiffs' "Liebig" or "Liebig Company's" extract. It appeared from the evidence that the defendants sold their extract of meat in jars of the same size and shape as the plaintiffs, enclosed in wrappers of paper of approximately the same colour as that used by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' wrappers contained in printed characters the words "Liebig's Extract of Meat," and a facsimile of the signature of Baron Justus von Liebig in blue ink written transversely. The defendants' wrappers contained the words Liebig's Extract of Beef, in printed characters, and the signature of Joseph Jessop, who was the managing director of the defendant company, written across the wrapper in blue ink. On the other hand, the plaintiffs and the defendants' labels contained certain points of difference, which could easily be discovered by anybody who looked at them with a critical eye. Mr. Justice Kekewich held that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction upon each branch of the case, and also to damages and delivery up of the wrappers in the defendants possession. The defendants appealed from this decision so far as it related to the wrappers.

Mr. Bramwell Davis, Q. C., and Mr. E. W. Martelli were for the appellants ; Mr. Warrington, Q. C. ; and Mr. C. E. E. Jenkins were for the respondents.

The Court, without calling upon counsel for the respondents, dismissed the appeal.

The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that the appeal ought to be dismissed with costs. The question was whether the finished combination of pot and wrapper in the condition on which they were offered for sale was calculated to deceive. He agreed with the learned Judge below in thinking that in these cases one ought to be guided very largely by the judgment of one's eyes. His Lordship then compared the two wrappers, and came to the conclusion that the defendants' wrapper was calculated to deceive buyers into the belief that they were buying the plaintiffs' goods. If the defendents had nothing but an honest intention they could have avoided all possibility of deception by the simple expedient of changing the colour of their wrappers.

Lord Justice Lindley concurred. These cases all contained one feature in common. There were points of resemblance and points of difference in the labels or wrappers. But the points of resemblance were so presented as to catch the eye, whereas the points of difference were not.

Lord Justice A. L. Smith also concurred.

At the request of the Government of India, the Agent and Manager of the Madras railway has submitted a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 81¾ lakhs for the construction of the Calicut-Cannanore railway (59 miles) and Rs. 104¼ lakhs for the construction of the Shoranur-Cochin railway (73 miles). The original estimate was Rs. 106¼ lakhs for the former railway, and Rs. 151¼ lakhs for the latter line.

The Government of India is being constantly reproached with its neglect of duty in not providing relief works wholesale wherever the crops have suffered from drought ; but, writes the Pioneer, those who cry out that the people are left to starve do not understand the position as well as the officials immediately in touch with the cultivating classes. We will take Bengal as a case in point. Last week's season report shows that on 12th December works had been thrown open in seven districts and that gratuitous relief was also being given at three of these. These districts contain many millions of people, and yet there were in all only 8,600 on works and less than 2,000 receiving relief gratuitously. In Khulna only 82 persons could be found willing to work ; in Patna 92 ; in Nadia 389 ; in Shahabad 749 ; and in Saran 943. Even in Champaran, where the distress has been described as severe, the numbers were only 6,323 ; and in Darbhanga they were 1144. It must be plain from these returns that there is not yet the extreme pinch of distress, even in Behar, which drives tens of thousands and even lakhs of people to seek relief work. The fact seems to be that, at present, the agricultural population have not exhausted their means, and that they prefer remaining in their villages to working for the famine-wage. To open relief-works, therefore, on a large scale wherever the crops are poor would be simply a waste of public money. The policy which the Local Governments are following is a perfectly sound one : they are preparing their plans for giving relief in months to come for several millions of people, if the worst happens ; and meanwhile they are closely watching all the affected districts for signs that the distress is becoming urgent. More than this they cannot do, and it would be unwise to force them into extravagant expenditure now when all their available resources may be needed in the spring and summer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, on Saturday was, as last year, a very brilliant gathering. The attendance was large, and there was a considerable number of new presentations.

The annual report of the Indian Post Office will shortly be issued. It will show most marked progress, while the financial results are understood to be even better than usual.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Cole, tutor to Lord Elgin's sons, is making fair progress, though the extent of the injuries received by him in his riding accident cannot yet be accurately ascertained. There was severe concussion of the brain from the fall in the first instance, and this is a serious matter in any case.

The Most Rev. the Metropolitan of India held an ordination service at the Calcutta Cathedral on Sunday when six deacons were admitted to the order of Priesthood. They were the Rev. F. W. Bourdillon, of Burdwan ; the Rev. A. Le Feuvre, of Krishdaga ; the Rev. H. Kitley, of Shikapur ; the Rev. H. Parker, of the C. M. S. Divinity School, Calcutta ; the Rev. Daniel Biswas, of Nadia ; and the Rev. Thomas Biswas, C. M. S., Divinity School, Calcutta.

The Hon. Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., has been again offered by the Hon. Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Aligurh, the presidentship of the Mohamedan Educational Conference which commences its sittings at Meerut this year from the 27th instant. This will be the second time he has held the office of President.

The falling off in the earnings of Indian railways still continues. The North-West railway has improved slightly lately, owing to export of grain from Sind to the Punjab, but the Great Indian Peninsula, the Rajputana-Malwa and the Bombay Baroda and Central India continue to decline, and the total decrease up to 5th December, compared with the similar period for last year, is just 97 lakhs.

In connection with a question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Row at the Legislative Council Meeting on the 18th December, 1895, the Madras Government has, after enquiry, sanctioned a proposal to collect the rent or revenue due on the lanka lands in the Godavery and the Kistna Districts along with the three instalments for wet lands in those districts.

We hear that it is under contemplation to add three spans of 300 feet each to the Kistna bridge so as to allow sufficient waterway in time of floods. During the recent heavy floods in the Kistna, owing to the waterway not being sufficient, the anicut was in danger of breaching. The matter of lengthening the bridge is now being considered by the Government of India.

With reference to the reductions recently announced as coming into force from the 1st January in the rates for telegrams from India to the Far East, the Eastern Extension Company have just sent out saying that in the case of Japan and the Philippine islands the proposed lowering of the rates has been unavoidably postponed. For all other places the reductions already notified hold good.

The stagnation of trade is now beginning to act even more directly upon railway traffic than was the case a short time ago. Thus the Great Indian Peninsula line, which has made up such lee-way during the year earned about two lakhs less in the week ending December 5th than in the corresponding week in 1895. The Bombay-Baroda and Rajputana-Malwa systems also showed a falling-off.

Bicyclists Simla-bound, who were looking forward to being able to take their machines with them next year, will have to put up with a disappointment. The idea was that the comparatively level stretch of Mall at the further side of Jakko, from Snowdon to the Convent, might be kept open for cyclists a few hours in the morning on certain days of the week ; but the local authorities, after considering the application, have come to the conclusion that they cannot entertain it, so that until further notice the wheel will remain proscribed at Simla.

A contemporary is informed by private advices from home that passengers landing at Continental ports from Bombay are already undergoing the pains and penalties of quarantine. It seems that a Messageries steamer, which arrived last month at Marseilles, was refused a clean bill of health because one of her lascars had died during the voyage of bubonic plague. All the passengers were, therefore, hurried off to durance vile for fifteen weary days, strictly guarded in a sort of iron godown. As the passenger season is looming in the near foreground we think that the public are entitled to ask whether this information is accurate : and, if it be, then why news of such importance has been kept a profound secret ? Until a satisfactory reply is given to these pertinent questions, passengers homeward bound *via* Bombay would do well to book by the "ferry steamer" to Aden, where they would transhipinto a boat from the Australian colonies or the Far East, which, as hailing from a non-infected port, would probably have no difficulty in securing pratique at Brindisi or Marseilles. When rigour is shown in the case of a French mail steamer those of rival lines are not likely to receive much consideration.

The *Law Times* in an article on the "Calcutta Judgeships" remarks :—"Considerable dissatisfaction has been excited amongst the Native Community in the Lower Provinces of Bengal by the policy, which has steadfastly been pursued by the Government of India for the propose of lowering the status of the High Court. This policy has, unfortunately, been approved by the Secretary of State for India, advised by his Council, which consists for the most part of Executive members, strongly imbued with the feelings of the Executive department in India. Ever since the early days of the old Supreme Court and the times of Warren Hastings, there has existed a feeling of jealousy between the Executive and Judical departments of the State. There can be little doubt that, as a matter of statecraft, it is a grave mistake to lower the status of the High Courts, or any of them. India is not represented in Parliament, and is governed by a strong Executive—so strong as to disregard constitutional principles and dictate their votes to the members of the Legislative Council—honest in all its purposes no doubt, but yet liable to human error. The exercise of great power by any man or body of men must ever have its dangers, if there are no safeguards. The greatest safeguard in India, the most effectual counterpoise to a strong official Executive, is an able, upright, and independent Judiciary."

A Calcutta sporting correspondent iring of Saturday's races says :—A magical change has come over the spirit of the situation. The drawbacks of last Saturday in the congested totalisator operations and the unsatisfactory results of the starting by machinery can in the light of to-day's experiences be regarded as but nightmares. The management, profiting by the previous day's enlightenment, improved all the arrangements for the working of the totalisator machines, and though the betting crowd was large to-day no hitch occurred, and money was paid in and paid out with facility. The machines were put to an even greater test than before, for several bookmakers entered into competition with the totalisator to-day in view to discredit the odds worked out. Moreover there was much unanimity among the public as regards the probable issues, and as backers fortuitously got on the winners there where very large numbers to be paid ; yet the totalisator odds in all but one instance were more liberal than those offered, or more correctly speaking asked for, by the bookmakers. The exception was over the first race when the bookmakers, without doubt to hamper the totalisator operations, asked two to one about Lovely Lena, although, had there been lists up, they would have asked fours and more about such a dead certainty. It is needless to say they did not book any large sums at such prices. Altogether the totalisators were a great success to-day. There was an equally agreeable surprise effected through the starting machine. In all the six races the starts were perfect, and the machine may now be regarded as having passed out of the trial stage and will

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is not to be supposed, writes the Board Arrow, that we shall ever be clear of invasion panics in the United Kingdom. All that those who endeavour to look at things from a general point of view can do is to try to mitigate a necessary evil. For an evil the fear of invasion certainly is, whenever it ignores circumstances and rests upon pure terror. At such times—times of panic—false issues are raised, wrong ideas are propagated, money is wasted, and as a natural result the safety of the country is less assured than ever. In spite of this, the multitude will ever and again be stirred up to panic level, because it is so easy to listen to those who work upon the residual fear of an island population. Such a population will at times look across the sea, and then drop their eyes to the shore where on a fine day the wavelets lap gently. Surely, they muse, there is nothing to hinder countless multitudes of an enemy from sailing over that waste, and to land in swarms upon the prepared beach! Thoughts that go no further than this are the basis of invasion panics. If they are skilfully expanded within the limits, and care is taken to look no further than the bounding horizon, the logical outcome is danger to the hearth and home: walls round London and other great cities; fortified posts in all directions. Thus the hearth-and-home defender is developed until he becomes an expensive article, and not altogether without political influence.

The first-class cruiser Diadem, now in course of construction by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Glasgow, is to be sent to Devonport to be attached to the First Reserve as soon as she is ready to leave the contractors. The Diadem is the forerunner of a type of cruiser of an entirely new design, intended to be an improvement on the Powerful and Terrible class. The armament will consist entirely of quick-firing guns, the breachloading guns of great calibre hitherto forming the principal weapons of a first-class cruiser's armament having been discarded. She will be armed with eighteen 6-inch, fourteen 4-inch (12-pounder), three 3-pounders, and eight Maxim machine-guns, in addition to which she will have three 18-inch Whitehead torpedo-tubes. She will have engines capable of developing 16,500 indicated horse-power, calculated to give her a speed of over 20 knots an hour. It is estimated that she will cost about £500,000 when fully enquipped for sea.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing connected with Lord Wolseley's tenure of the appointment of Commander-in-Chief has been the activity displayed at headquarters in connection with the Auxiliary forces. The past year has been a record one, for the Volunteers especially; and now that the Headquarters Staff are again going into "winter quarters" in Pall Mall to don their considering caps and work out the next batch of reforms for the military forces generally, signs are not wanting that a very full measure of attention is again to be accorded to the Auxiliary forces. Two special Army Orders relating to them have already been issued this month. The first, relating to the abolition of the School of Instruction for Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry at Aldershot, will certainly be welcomed as a step in the right direction. The present energetic Inspector-General of Cavalry has for some time been known to "have his knife into" this institution, and its doom was foreshadowed when in June last the Under-Secretary of State for War was urged in the House of Commons to give Yeomanry commanding officers an opportunity of protesting against its abolition. It is matter of common experience that any protest made in such circumstances is likely to be of little avail.

The Americans have lately had some unfortunate experiences with their new warships. The case of the Texas is the worst of all. Reports describe her as utterly unseaworthy, and it certainly appears that very extensive work upon her will be required. Her sinking in dock, reported to be through the failure of the main induction valve, has led, says the *Central News*, to scandalous revelations being made. The officers on board declare, we are told, that sixty-one of her compartments leaked, and that it was a leak which caused the late accident. It is alleged that if she had gone to sea in anything but the calmest weather she would inevitably have foundered.

An officer in the Austrian navy, Herr Leopold Sellner, is credited with what would appear to be an important improvement in the method of night signalling at sea. The apparatus used consists of two 200 candle-power lamps, from the manipulation of which thirty distinct signals can be obtained, namely, from each lamp a fixed white and a fixed red light, a white flash and a red flash, and a combined white and red flash. The mechanism, of which no details are published, is said to be extremely simple, and is in no way affected by the movement of the ship.

In the recently-published memoirs of General Trochu are some intesting things. He recalls how, in July, 1870, Prince Napoleon summoned him to the Palais Royal, and disclosed to him a project conceived by the Emperor of a series of naval and military operations in the Baltic and the Danish provinces, which had lately been ceded to Prussia. Admiral dela Roncière was to have commanded the fleet and Trochu the troops, and it was thought Denmark would seize the opportunity to recover her lost possessions and Hanover to escape from Prussian domination and secure autonomy. The Prince asked Trochu what he thought of the proposal, to which the general replied that it must remain as a military and political dream unless the means had been created for carrying it out, these means being an offensive and defensive alliance between Denmark and France, the collection of a fleet and transports, and the readiness of the troops and material necessary for the operations. After this Trochu was called to the council, where he learned that his fears were justified, and that no preparations for the proposed diversion had been made. The final blow was given to the idea, he says, by Admiral Rigault dela Genouilly, who rose with a face purple with anger and a loud voice to declare that so long as he had the personal responsibility for the Naval Department the would refuse to give Prince Napoleon control of the fleet. In another place Trochu recounts his first interview with the Empress, after having been appointed Governor of Paris. The Empress appears to have distrusted him from the beginning, and she put him suddenly to the test by demanding if he did not think it would be a very good thing to recall the Orleans Princes. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who was present, seeing the coldness that was arising, came forward, and, pushing Trochu towards the Empress, literally, he says, into her arms, exclaimed, "You are made to understand one another; give your confidence to the general, Madame; he deserves it." This is Trochu's account of an interview which proved the opening of painful relations.

The recently-published memoirs of Baron Thiebault, an officer in the French Army who rose to be a lieutenant general under the Empire, are mostly, of course, of operations ashore. But there is at least one interesting naval operation to record. The author recounts with no little glee how he, a land officer, captured by boarding an armed Neapolitan man of war off Manfredonia. The vessel seized was of much use in other operations along the coast, and if she had remained at liberty would have interfered with the revictualling of Corfu which had been confided to him. The incident took place shortly after the establishment of the Parthenopeian Republic, and will therefore, be interesting to students of Nelson's operations. The vessel captured was a polacca, or small corvette, carrying twenty two guns and a crew of eighty. As soon as she was sighted, Thiebault went down to the harbour, selected a couple of decked shore barges, lashed a gun on board each, and spent the remaining hours of daylight in drilling the men, who were gunners from the Neapolitan Navy, in the use of them. The barges were furnished with sweeps and grapnels, and had forty-eight grenadiers on board, eighteen of them disguised as fishermen, and each carrying a loaded pistol and a boarding hatchet. The disguised grenadiers were intended to keep an eye on the crew, upon whom no great dependence was placed, in order to surprise the man-of-war. Artifice was resorted to. The boats pulled out at ten o'clock at night and approached without being seen until they were within shouting distance, when they were challenged, and replied that they brought a letter from the Bishop of Foggia to the commander of the vessel. They were told to stand off, but, while the conversation was going on, pulled round to the stern of the warship, which lay at anchor, and could not bring her broadside to bear. Before those on board could grasp the situation, the grenadiers reached her deck, and the commander, who had his family on board, coming up from below, saw that resistance was useless, and surrendered without a blow having been struck or a shot fired. There seems to have been an overpowering force of men under hatches at the time.

It is stated in Berlin that if the Reichstag should prove intractable in regard to the great naval credits which are demanded for the year 1897-98, the Emperor will dissolve it, and that the Government will go to the country with a patriotic appeal to the public spirit of Germans. The steady purpose pursued is to replace the old and obsolescent battleships by new and efficient ones, and, at the same time, to go on expanding the fleet of cruisers which has been begun. To the four battleships of the *Brandenburg* class, the *Kaiser Friedrich III.*, and another to replace the *Friedrich der Grosse* are being added, and it is proposed to lay down still another battleship, to replace the old *King Wilhelm*, next year. Of Cruisers, the *Ersatz Leipzig* (10,300 tons) and five second-class cruisers of the *Freya* class, as well as a fourth-class cruiser, are in hand. It is intended to build two more second-class cruisers, as well as a despatch vessel to replace the *Falke*, and two gunboats to replace the *Hyäne* and *Iltis*. The programme also includes another torpedo despatch vessel, and eight torpedo boats in addition to the eight which are

WHAT A REPORTER HAS TO DO.

LOOKING UP A HOSPITAL FAILURE.

I was amused, writes the reporter of a London (England) paper, when instructed by my editor to interview a person, whose experiences I am about to relate, at the injunction not to exaggerate the case in any way. As a rule a reporter is expected to make the most of a piece of news. However, I *didn't* exaggerate.

The individual I was asked to interview is Mr. George Sharpe, of 6, Essex-terrace, Town-road, Lower Edmonton. I found him to be a respectable young workman, of an intelligent countenance, with a bright eye, and a healthy fresh colour on his cheeks.

In reply to inquiries, however, he said he had always until recently suffered bad health—coughing and spitting blood. He had been to the City-road Chest Hospital about two years ago, and they wanted to keep him in there. He was poulticed and given physic and embrocation for the chest, and directed to feed himself up on cod liver oil, which, he said, he did until it made him sick. Later, he went to the Cavendish-square Hospital. They attributed his illness to the dust of his trade getting into his lungs. He was under treatment about eighteen months, without relief—continuing all the while to cough and spit blood. He could not sleep at night, and was as tired when he got up in the morning as when he went to bed. The patient's mother said she had had a large family, several of whom had died from consumption. "George," she added, "was just the same until lately: but now he is wonderfully changed: he can eat anything at every meal since he has been taking these pills."

"What pills?" asked the reporter, in surprise.

"What pills? Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," was the reply. "It is to them that he owes his life, and recovery of health, for nothing else did him the least good."

Mr. Sharpe said, "One morning when I went to work my fellow-workmen were speaking about me and saying how weak I was. One of them said he believed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were very good things, and mentioned some cases that had been cured by them. So I got some, taking them after meals. In a short time the blood-spitting, night sweats, and weakness stopped. I feel quite right now, and can stop at my work and eat well."

This is not by any means the first case in which incipient consumption has been cured in the same way. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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SOLUBLE FOOD.

An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

British Medical Journal.

Every Important Consideration
for
INDIA.

No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.,
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

ROYAL BAKERY.
RUSTAMJEE FRAMJEE CONFECTIONER,
Cheera Bazar, Charniwadi, Bombay.
Our Cakes bear this Trade Mark.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN AND FANCY, OF VARIOUS MOULDS AND FASHIONS.

In order to render our Cakes more delicious and welcome far and wide, no money or pains are spared this year.

Superior materials and costly decorations have been specially ordered out from Paris, Germany and London.

Regular increase in the sale of our Cakes testifies to its superiority over other makes in the Market.

An inspection of our materials and cakes is invited. Innumerable certificates have we received from people high and low.

Cakes weighing from 1 to 500 lbs. each are made in stylish fashions.

ANORDER IS SOLICITED.

Branch Shop:—Near Gunbawa Well, Fort, opposite Alibhai Shamsoodeen.

A GIANT CAKE of our manufacture is open for inspection in our shop.

SIR HENRY MORLAND says:—

I hope that Mr. Rustamjee Framjee's contribution of those very elegant and artistically decorated cakes, which took such a prominent part in the display at the banquet table on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to my Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, will not pass without being duly recognised by the Committee. They were made the special object of remark to me by many brethren, and were greatly admired.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,00,322	0 6
Deposits	"	1,48,06,910	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	3,36,356	14 2
Sundries	"	1,09,026	15 3
Total	Rs.	1,48,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568	11
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622	15 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,92,686	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	22,2,304	15 3
Total	Rs.	1,48,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st May, 896.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52, 54—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Yamalave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching correspondence, exchanging Money, Issuing Scrip or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

B. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses taken to shade (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 24) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Wales Charged extra. Horses bargaining on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion	5	0
Crushed Horse Food, best in the market, per Cwt.	Rs. 6	
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

WORLD RENOWNED
PETER DAWSON'S WHISKY.

PERFECTION (*Special*) Old Scotch Whisky.....
Do. do. do. PD PD PD
Princess Liqueur do. do. Wallace Moir's .....
Regalia do. do. do. .....
Clan Chatton do. do. John Ranald's .....

Mr. G. Combe Stewart, F.C.S., (Fellow of the Chemical Society of London), Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist at Glasgow, reports as under:—

"Dawson's Perfection Old Scotch Whisky has *Great Age*; it is thoroughly well matured through Lying in the Bonded Warehouses for *many years*. It is *Pure and Unadulterated*, being Distilled from the very Finest Materials. *Uniform* in Excellence of Quality and *Free* from German Spirit or anything likely to be Injurious to Health."

SOLE AGENTS:
JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA ...has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for remedying whatmay be called the regrasse of a mercurial course."—Sir E. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of spirits from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited;

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & CO. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY!

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W C

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Berner's College, London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK
"GLOVE FITTING"
CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Ease, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
THOMSON'S EASY REMEDY.
MANUFACTURED BY
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
J. & R. Tennent
PILSENER BEER
BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/- & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/- & 33/6
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS
SPECIAL RIDING BELTS
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.
Consultations, Prescriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London,
22B, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
For Gout, Rheumatics, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so perfect in composition, being purely vegetable, that they may be taken by the most delicate person.
Sold by all Medicine Merchants in India.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrogen which abounds in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

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SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEVER WTCHES.

JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF RARE
AND
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM MOST FAMOUS MAKERS.
KEYLESS ACTION,
FULL JEWELLED.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.

Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face	Rs. 125
Ditto Hunter Case	Rs. 130 to „ 150
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	„ 140

NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

Sterling Silver Case, Crystal Open Face	Rs. 65
Ditto Hunter Case	„ 75
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	„ 80

The whole of the above are of specially strong manufacture, made to our special order, with all the latest improvements.

MAX MINCK & Co., Lahore and Simla.

Illustrated Price List of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, etc., free on application.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple size) 5s. 6d. sizes 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SA

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST. **PENS**

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELCTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35.

Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

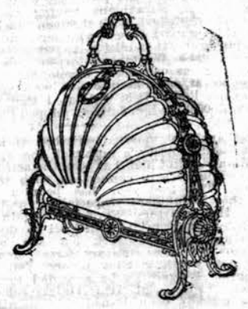
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 30, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)


Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame, Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
PEARS
INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.
Lancet.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE - AND - CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents the Skin becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SONS, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

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